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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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A TAP AT THE DOOR.

[Lillie E. Barr.]

A hand tapped at my door low down, low down,
I opened it and saw two eyes of brown,
Two lips of cherry red,
A little curly head,
A bonny, fairy sprite in dress of white,
Who said, with lifted face, "Papa, good night!"

She climbed upon my knee and, kneeling there,
Lisped softly, solemnly, her little prayer;
Her meeting finger tips,
Her pure, sweet baby lips,
Carried my soul with hers, half unaware,
Into some clearer and diviner air.

I tried to lift again, but all in vain,
Of scientific thought the subtle chain;
So small, so small,
My learning all;
Though I could call each star and tell its place,
My child's "Our Father" bridged the gulf of space.

I sat with folded hands at rest, at rest,
Turning this solemn thought within my breast;
How faith would fade
If God had made
No children in this world—no baby age—
Only the prudent man or thoughtful sage;

Only the woman wise, no little arms
To clasp around our neck; no baby charms,
No loving care,
No sinless prayer,
No thrill of lisping song, no pattering feet,
No infant heart against our heart to beat.

Then if a tiny hand, low down,
Tap at the heart or door; ah! do not frown;
Bend low to meet
The little feet,
To clasp the clinging hand; the child will be
Nearer heaven than thee—nearer than thee.

Scottish Reminiscences

[Scottish Chief.]

Gabriel Johnston, Esq., an intelligent political writer and physician of Edinburgh, Scotland, was appointed colonial Governor of North Carolina, and took the oath of office at Brunswick November 2nd, 1734, and administered the affairs of the colony with great success till his death on the 17th of July, 1752. He was appointed through the influence of Spence Compton, the Baron of Wilmington.

Gov. Johnston built a palace on the Cape Fear, four miles above the town of Elizabeth, in Bladen county, the remains of which may be seen at this day on the lands of Thomas Norman, Esq. He invited his distressed countrymen, the Scottish Highlanders, to locate on the Cape Fear, and many families settled in the neighborhood of the palace, whose fortunes had been lost in the rising of 1715 in favor of the Chevalier St. George.—After the rising of the Highlanders in 1745, in favor of Charles Edward, which resulted in the disastrous battle of Culloden, large numbers came to North Carolina and located near Elizabethtown and on the Brown Marsh, in Bladen. Among them were Clarks, Buies, Kelleys, Ballentines, Wilkinsons, Grahams, McMillans, Melvins, and many others. The McMillans belonged to the clan Cameron, and fought under their Lochiel of Glengarry. Among the immigrants who settled in Bladen was William McMillan, of the Highlands, who had escaped unhurt from Culloden. He took the oath of allegiance on leaving Scotland, and arrived on the Cape Fear with his family, and settled near Waddell's Ferry, below Elizabethtown, where he resided till the Revolutionary war began, when he removed with his family to what is now Saint Paul's Township, in Robeson. He espoused the Whig cause, and was captured in 1780 by a band of Tories and carried a prisoner to Brunswick, where he was confined on a vessel for several months. Two of the Scotch, who were captured with him, were taken out near Brunswick and probably shot for violating their oaths of allegiance. William McMillan was ordered to be carried ashore at Brunswick "to take an airing," so the order ran. It was not difficult for him to understand that an "airing" meant to have several balls shot through his body. When he arrived at the place of execution, while he was being conducted between two guards towards the stake to which he was to be tied, he knocked down one of the guards and threw the other down, and taking advantage of a small house which stood near, he fled to the woods and by running in a zigzag way, escaped the shots fired at him. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when he escaped. By running through the woods on a line parallel with the "King's Road" to Cross Creek, he avoided the calvary which pursued him for nearly twenty miles. When night came on he took the high road and reached his home in Robeson at daylight on the following morning. The distance travelled was not less than seventy miles. "*I was running for my life*," he was heard to say afterwards. He had frequently marched fifty scots miles a day in serving in the army of Prince Charles Edward.

On his return from his captivity he found that a Tory neighbor had taken his horse. He succeeded in getting him back, but the same Tory stole him a second time. Living in concealment at that time was a man who thought his special duty to shoot Whig or Tory who did a mean act. Hearing of the theft of the horse, the "neutral" as he was called, shot an ounce ball through the body of the Tory thief, and recovered the horse. This "neutral" having occasion afterwards to shoot a Whig for robbing a decrepit widow, incurred the displeasure of Major Peter Robeson, to whose command the Whig belonged, and was waylaid and killed.

William McMillan married a Highland lady named Catherine Hamilton of a family noted for its fine literary tastes. His wife shared with him all the miseries and privations attending the disasters of war. Husband and wife lived to old age and died in the early part of the present century. Of their children, four sons and two daughters emigrated to Tennessee; one son, James, located in Georgia, and the remaining son, Thomas, remained in North Carolina, and died in Cumberland in 1862, aged 92 years.

Mrs. Margaret Wilde, of Cheltenham, England, is the only grand child of Flora McDonald who is living. She is 80 years of age, and childless. She has recently published the "Life of Flora McDonald," which recites but few facts not already known to the reading world. The adventure related in the present issue is perhaps new to our readers.

Mrs. Wilde devotes but a page or so to the American life of her grandmother. The statement that Flora sailed for Scotland with her husband in 1780 is an error. See letter in "Jacobite Memoirs," written by Flora after her return to Scotland, in which is an allusion to her husband still in Halifax jail. Captain McDonald, her husband, was not released till 1781.

Flora McDonald, during the captivity of her husband, resided with Daniel Cameron, at "Cameron's Hill," and attended church at McKay's Meeting House (Long Street) and at Barbecue, in Harnett. A portion of the pew which she occupied in Barbecue is religiously preserved by Dr. John McCormick, of Harnett, present Senator from that county. A tea tray of solid silver, sold by her to defray expenses to Scotland, is in possession of Dr. Davis, of LaGrange, N. C.

Col. John McDonald, of New York, rode horseback to Cross Creek in 1774 to visit his cousin Flora. He was a prominent Royalist in the North during the Revolution. Belonging to the same clan McDonald is the piper who is in charge of the fortress of Quebec in Canada. He was the piper who led the relief into Lucknow in India, so well known in connection with the story of Jeanie Brown.

THE BATTLE OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

This battle was fought on the morning of the 29th of September, 1781. We have before us the statement to that effect of an eye-witness and participant, which statement was written in 1810—35 years after the battle. The number of Whigs engaged was 69. Prior to the battle Col. Thomas Robeson paid off his command out of his own means and took notes from each soldier. The amount paid was over £41,000 sterling. Each soldier obligated to return the amount received if the Government was able to discharge its debts on return of peace. These notes were never paid and were destroyed by fire accidentally in 1868.

The following is a partial list of those engaged in the battle under command of Thomas Robeson:

James Moore, John Plummer, Moses Plummer, John King, Wm. McDonald, Wm. Glover, Wm. Chessure, Jared Ervin, Michael Kenan, Wm. McRee, Turp McRee, Zach Reeves, Wm. McDaniel, Rich'd Plummer, Jas. Singletary, M. Byrne, Jo. Wood, Sam. Richardson, Jas. Cain, R. Council, Arthur Graham, Peter Robeson, Zach Butler, Joseph Singletary, John Lansdell, Ben. Willis, Thomas Willis, Jas. Purdie—28 men.

A Million on a Life.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The greatest achievement in the history of life insurance has been made by Mr. John Wanamaker, who is now paying premiums on $1,000,000 to twenty-nine different companies. The last policy on his life was received by him the other day, and so far as is known there is no other man in the world whose life is insured for such an enormous amount. There are a number of men in this city who have been trying for years to achieve the point just gained by Mr. Wanamaker, but they have so far failed, although John B. Stetson, the hat manufacturer, has succeeded in getting policies on his life amounting to $750,000. He is desirous of putting the amount up to a round million.

The risks on Mr. Wanamaker's life are divided equally into life and fifteen year endowments, and he pays over $60,000 annually in premiums to the different companies in which his risks are placed. In the matter of paying premiums he is outdone by Mr. Stetson, who pays $85,000 in the same length of time, but the difference is accounted for by the fact that besides paying the premiums on the risks on his own life, he also pays those on the lives of his business manager and his son-in-law, both of whom he has insured for $100,000 each, besides holding policies for large amounts on other people's lives. Should Mr. Wanamaker allow the annual dividends to go uncollected until the risks on his life expire he will be entitled to about $1,400,000. There are three companies which carry premiums of $100,000 each on his life. But Mr. Wanamaker is not the only man in this city upon whose life big risks are issued. George W. Childs is insured for $100,000, and so is Wharton Barker. Hamilton Disston is insured for about $150,000. J. G. Darlington is insured for one-tenth of a million, and his partner, William M. Rank, for twice that amount.

Judge Gaston.

[Washington Capital.]

Hon. William Gaston, of North Carolina, who was one of the most brilliant men ever sent here from his native State, it seems is not to be forgotten by his alma mater. William Gaston is the first name on the ancient register of the Georgetown College, and Father Doonan closed his address at the last commencement with the following words: "It is proposed to commemorate our centennial in February, 1889, and it is to be hoped that this hall, which in its unfinished condition has done service for nearly ten years, may find completion before that date. If the original suggestion be adhered to, and the name Memorial Hall be adopted, I would add the name of Georgetown's first student to the title, and have the room known as Gaston Memorial Hall. Without admission of even one exception, I venture to assert that not a college in our land has on the first page of its register a name more to be honored than his who heads the roll of Georgetown students; for in our country's annals a worthier pattern of the Christian scholar, wise legislator, upright judge and devoted patriot cannot be found than that furnished by Georgetown's first student, William Gaston, of North Carolina; and as class following class shall go out in coming years to the great work of their lives, they need ask no nobler type of manhood to copy than that which his career and character offer, whose name I trust this hall shall bear."

Work on the C. F. & Y. V.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

Grading on this end of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad goes steadily on. Mr. W. P. Fortune is progressing finely on his contract, and Mr. L. G. Cherry has gotten down to work in earnest on his section. About five miles of the railway has been graded.

Think of it, the United States has a Democratic Chief Justice.

Items from Cedar Creek.

[For the Observer.]

CEDAR CREEK, July 30, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—The corn and cotton crops are badly damaged in this section. We have not had any rain in three or four weeks except little sprinkles. The farmers have quit work except a few shingle makers. Everybody says that their potato patch, garden and green peas are ruined. I think that the farmers are very near out of debt. I mean serious debts.

The Union Meeting of the South River Association was held at Concord, July 27th, 28th, and 29th. The Missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. John O. Tew. Mr. Tew is a good preacher. His sayings are worthy of our admiration.

The Introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. H. J. Duncan, of Sampson.

The next Union will meet with the Church at Piney Green, Sampson County, N. C.

The congregations on Saturday and Sunday were unusually large.

Mr. Isham Royall, of Sampson, Moderator of the South River Association, says that crops in the neighborhood of Huntley, was very fine.

From what I can learn the Farmers' Alliance is still increasing in number.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the widow of Henry Carter, died July 28th, of paralysis.

Politics are on a boom in this section. Everybody wants to know how long it will be before the County Convention. C.

Cotopaxi.

[American Magazine.]

Cotopaxi is the loftiest of active volcanoes, but is slumbering now. The only evidences of action are the frequent rumblings that can be heard for a hundred miles, and the cloud of smoke by day and the pillar of fire by night, which constantly arise from a crater that is more than three thousand feet beyond the reach of man. Many have attempted to climb the monster, but the walls are so steep and the snow is so deep that the ascent is impossible, even with scaling ladders. On the southern slope of Cotopaxi is a great rock, more than two thousand feet high, called "the Inca's Head." Tradition says that it was once the summit of the volcano; and fell on the day when Atahualpa was strangled by the Spaniards. Those who have seen Vesuvius can judge of the grandeur of the Cotopaxi if they can imagine a volcano 15,000 feet higher, spurting flames and lava from a crest covered with 4,000 feet of snow, with a voice that has been heard 600 miles. And one can judge of the grandeur of scenery on the road to Quito if he can imagine twenty of the highest mountains in America, three of them active volcanoes standing along the road from Washington to New York.

Public Speaking By the Democratic Candidates for Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General.

Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Maj. S. M. Finger and Col. T. F. Davidson, the Democratic candidates for Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, will address the people upon the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

Waynesville, Thursday, Aug. 9.
Webster, Friday, Aug. 10.
Charleston, Saturday, Aug. 11.
Robbinsville, Monday, Aug. 13.
Murphy, Tuesday, Aug. 14.
Hayesville, Wednesday, Aug. 15.
Franklin, Friday, Aug. 17.
Brevard, Monday, Aug. 20.
Hendersonville, Tuesday, Aug. 21.
Columbus, Wednesday, Aug. 22.
Rutherfordton, Thursday, Aug. 23.
Shelby, Friday, Aug. 24.

The local committees are expected and urged to thoroughly advertise these appointments by handbills and otherwise.

SPIER WHITAKER,
Ch'm'n Dem. State Ex. Com.

Advertising.

[Builder and Wood Worker.]

People who think that an advertisement of three months' standing is going to make them rich make a mistake. Advertising is like eating. If you want to be healthy you must eat regularly, as meat to-day will not serve you for to morrow. To be well and hearty, eat at every mealtime—to be prosperous in business, advertise regularly. Stop the one, and you starve and die. Stop the other, and your business takes consumption and dies also. Spasmodic advertising is like having a "feast and a famine"—more famine than feast as a rule—and is never satisfactory.

To take out your card in dull times is like killing your horse because he is a little lame. It is in dull times the most advertising should be done, and it is in dull times that advertising is the most effective, as more attention is taken of printer's ink then than at any other time.

The Mills Bill Substitute.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Senate's tariff bill, or substitute for the Mills bill, it is estimated, reduces the surplus $65,000,000 to $80,000,000. The sub-committee leaves the wool tariff as it stands. Very little change is made in manufacturers of wool, beyond the equalization of the duties on woolens and worsted. The duty on sugar is cut down 50 per cent; so is the duty on rice. Very little change is made from the present rates on cotton.

"Pa, won't you give me a new dress? I want one so much." "I'll speak to your mother about it." The child's wistful expression was turned into disappointment. "Surely, mamma will know if it's necessary." "Yes," replied the child, "I suppose so. But when you speak to her touch her easy, papa, or she might want one for herself."

The First Bale of New Cotton.

SAVANNAH GA., July 25.—The first bale of the new crop of cotton was received here to-day from Thomasville. It weighed 494 pounds and was classed as strict middling. It was sold for fifteen cents per pound.

Hon. G. W. Dargan was renominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention at Florence, S. C.

There is a noticeable desertion of negroes from the republican ranks in Hardin county, Illinois.

"DIRT ROAD" WALKER.

How he Won his Name—What They Think of Our Jovial Captain Up North.

[Pittsburgh, Pa., Post.]

The man who wears the largest suit of clothes a Pittsburg tailor ever made, drinks three quarts of water at each meal, and who has the qualities supposed to go with rotundity and temperance, ought to furnish a good character sketch. No microscope is needed to pierce the personality of this man; he may be analyzed with the naked eye. For fear to make his acquaintance, except your hand may ache a little after the grasp it got, or your sides be sore for a week from very excessive meriment you would like to meet him. Well, go to the Pittsburg post office and ask to see Captain William W. Caraway, inspector for the Pittsburg division. You'll find him, provided he is not out in the woods after game, hard at work in a little den back among books and letter racks. The position of postal inspector is no sinecure. Its possibilities are many, and its duties arduous. It takes broad shoulders like those of captain Carraway, to bear them gracefully.

You see a typical Southerner when you meet inspector Carraway. He was born on a plantation in Lenoir county, North Carolina, where he was a planter at the breaking out of the war. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox he found himself reduced to poverty. All the family estates were swept away and young Bill was possessed of little else than the title of captain, well earned at the head of Company E, Third North Carolina Calvary. Having a happy penchant for story-telling, the captain can spin some exciting yarns about his war experiences. On on occasion he had been sent by conveyance to carry a secret message of great importance when he met a squad of Union Soldiers in a dark woods. They hauled him out of the wagon and covered him with their guns.

"Where are you going you d——d rebel?" yelled a big fellow with a rifle at his shoulder.

"I'm sickly, and my physician thought a buggy ride would do me good," replied Carraway as he coughed up a lung.

The fellow scanned his-six-and-a-half feet good southern stature. "You see that road?" he asked arrogantly.

"Yes," Carraway replied.

"Well that's a dashety dashed fine dirt road. Skip you——"

But Carraway had skipped, and never heard the pet epithet. In after years he became a newspaper writer famed all over the South for his wit and racy stories of the war. This was among the first he ever wrote, and it gave him the name of "Dirt Road Walker," a name which has clung to him ever since. He used to sign all his productions "D. R. Walker" and many persons in North Carolina think he was christened just that way. Mr. Carraway did most of his writing for the Raleigh, N. C. *Daily News and Observer*. He has always been an active politician, and knows every man, woman, child and fence corner in North Carolina. He stumped the State with Governors Jarvis and Scales, and won them many a vote by his witty speeches and quaint campaign songs. Singing is a great feature in political campaigns south of Mason and Dixon's line, as it never fails to attract the colored vote. Captain Carraway says he has sung "Sweet Violets" in every town and hamlet in the Old North State.

In 1886 General Vilas appointed Carraway a post-office inspector, and set him, as the captain puts it, "to artic Minnesota to cool off." After putting in a winter there, he was transferred to Florida, possibly to "thaw out." As noted by the *Post*, he has been retained at Pittsburgh for anothern term. When he was at Washington the other week, and learned that he was not one of the forty inspectors to be dropped off the list he sent this characteristic letter to the postmaster at Pittsburgh:

"All the clouds which lowered around our house have blown away, and Nash and I will soon be with you. Our cervical vertebras have not been severed, and we have been placed on the list of the blessed. Convey our kindest to our friends, and pull down the blinds. CARRAWAY."

Captain Carraway is fond of his active exacting calling, and urges but one objection to it. It keeps him away from his North Carolina home. There are 13 little Carraways down there who think the world of their 300-pound father. His eyes dim as he describes the funny things cropping out of his brook, a bakers dozen strong.

A Strange Adventure.

One afternoon lately a two-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Millard Davis of Boiceville, in the Catskill Mountains, disappeared, and no trace of her could be found, although searching parties were out all night. The next day a man who was fishing for trout discovered the little girl standing in the middle of a brook that runs through a deep ravine between two mountains. She had wandered about two miles away from home. The parents were overjoyed on recovering the little one. And now comes the strange part of the incident. The little girl has never been known to tell stories, and, in fact, is too young to invent and practice deceit. When her father asked her where she had slept all night, she answered: "In the woods with a big bear, papa." She was closely questioned, but the child adhered to her story that she had slept with a bear in the woods, and people in Boiceville believe that the little one really did meet with a bear, and, not knowing what it was, went up to it, and for some reason the beast refrained from hurting the wanderer. There are other people who believe the bear came out of the mountains to the vicinity of Mr. Davis' house, and the child, seeing the shaggy brute, ran after it and followed it to the ravine.

A Dreadful Threat.

An Austin colored man, with protruding eyes, rushed into Justice Tegener's office and exclaimed:

"I wants Colonel Jones, who libs nex' door to me, put under a million dollars bond ter keep de pence."

"Has he threatened your life?"

"He has done dat berry ting. He said he war g'wine ter fill de nex' niggah he found after dark in his hen house plum full ob buckshot."

Five Wednesdays five Thursdays and five Fridays in August.

A SNAKE FARM.

How the Rattlesnakes Have Made One Man Rich.

A Galton (Ill.,) letter to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, says: Your correspondent last Sunday visited the celebrated snake farm—"rattlesnake forty"—near this village, owned and managed by Capt. Dan Stover and wife, and assisted by William Dunn, agent at the Illinois Central depot. It might be surmised that the breeding and propagation of rattlesnakes and other reptiles was not only a dangerous but unpleasant occupation. However, these poor but honest people have learned that there is money in snakes, and last year they cleared almost enough from their sales to pay the expenses of the family of four.

"Who buys rattlesnakes, and what on earth do they want with them?" you ask. Why, for use in the manufacture of the new cure of rheumatism. A firm in Philadelphia uses the oil in their remedy, and pays a good price for every rattlesnake delivered at their laboratory. Mr. Stover has contracted with the firm to furnish them 250 of that species during the present season at $2.25 each, none to measure less than 4 feet in length, or to be less than 6 years of age. The older the snake the better and stronger the oil.

Sunday the sun shone out bright and warm, which brought out the snakes in large numbers to bask in the warm rays, and, as Mr. Stover said, would be a good day to take a stroll over "rattsnake forty." Procuring a good stout stick and donning a heavy pair of boots, your correspondent joined Stover and Dunn in the hunt. Dunn is a comparatively new man in the snake business, and has had several narrow escapes from being bitten by the deadly reptiles, but he is learning fast. To show us how easy it is to kill a snake, he picked up a blue racer by the tail that was lying coiled up in the sunlight, in a half comatose condition, and giving it a couple of whirls over his head in a lightning manner, he cracked it like a whip, causing its head to part from its body and spin through the air. Proceeding a little further, we came to "the mounds," little raised places on the snake farm, where the snakes burrow in winter and breed in summer. There are thirty-seven of these mounds on the farm, and on the south side of one of the largest of these, where they could get the full benefit of the sun, lay coiled up, sound asleep, forty-three large rattlesnakes, seven black snakes and numerous other smaller reptiles, not one of which seemed to recognize our presence. Stover and Dunn do not kill off the whole crop yearly, but leave many for breeding purposes.

"Why," said the former, "that mound there contains probably a dozen nests of eggs and each nest at least ten eggs. I have found nests that contained as high as eighteen young rattlers, the largest not over 2 inches in length. Their eggs are about the size of those of a partridge but have a soft shell. The farm is a tract of virgin prairie and has never seen a plow, and Dan says in summer its native grass is very high, rendering it an excellent place for the reptiles to hide in.

After returning to the house the two snake breeders exhibited a string of rattles several feet in length, which they captured last summer, the whole footing up 768 rattles. Some of the snakes possessed 25 rattles and a button, each rattle counting a year to its age and the button a fraction of a year.

Mrs. Stover also had in a box of sawdust under a cook stove 27 rattle snake eggs, which, she said, would begin to hatch in a few days, after which event the children would be kept busy catching flies to feed the tiny pets.

Stover and Dunn have several pet rattlers around the house, which are as harmless as kittens, made so by their poison sac having been removed from the roofs of their months and their fangs clipped with pincers, all this being done while the snakes were under the influence of chloroform. They have no equal as mice exterminators, and in the summer keep the place free from bugs, flies and bad boys.

It is needless to say the neighbors' children do not trouble the Stover household or their premises.

Besides supplying the Philadelphia firm with snakes for their use, the breeders have filled orders for different parties in all parts of the country, mostly physicians. A doctor in St. Louis took several live pairs last summer at $5 per pair.

The Veteran Saw it All.

[From the New York Times.]

On Saturday last an old man with silvery hair was led into the Cyclorama of Gettysburg by a bright faced little miss in a jaunty gypsy hat and dress, and sat down while she described to him the features of the picture in detail, occasionally asking her a question or shaking his head slowly as if in doubt of the accuracy of her account. She had described to him in her own way the on rush of Pickett's men and the hand to hand conflict at the stone fence where the Pennsylvania veterans met the charge of the Southerners, when he asked: "But where's the artillery, Mag?"

"Oh, you mean the big guns? They're over here on the hill in a row."

"All in a row?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied.

He shook his head. "Look round," said he. "There must be some more that are not in line."

"Yes," she said. "There are some down here, but they are all upset—seem to be broken. I think they are bursted."

"Is that where the men are coming over the stone wall?"

"Yes, grandpa."

"Is there a grove of trees?"

"Yes, grandpa. It seems to be full of men, but the smoke is so thick you cannot see them."

"Oh, I can see them," he cried.

"It was then noticed by several people who were listening to him that he was blind. The little girl said: "Oh, no, grandpa: you can't see them"

"Yes, I can," he answered. "I can see them very well, and the broken cannon, too."

The child looked at him with innocent surprise as she said: "You are joking now."

"No, my dear," replied the old man. "No. That was the last thing I ever saw on earth. There was a caisson exploded there just this side of that fence, and that was the last terrible picture I ever saw, for it was then I lost my eyesight, and I have never got the picture of it out of my head."

The Dismal Swamp.

The region of the dismal swamp, says J. Boile O'Reilly in the Boston *Herald*, was intended by nature to be a pleasure ground, a health resort and a game preserve for the eastern side of the continent. In spite of all that has been done and left undone to destroy it, the swamp itself is probably the healthiest spot in America. Its delicious juniper water prevents malaria more effectively than the famed eucalyptus of Australia. The flying game of the continent centres in this region and the lake in the winter is the best shooting ground in the country. Now that wealthy clubs and individual are buying up the coast shooting, this incomparable natural preserve ought to be secured for the nation or the State.

Its original undoing was probably some accident or cataclysm of nature, changing a watercourse or opening a crater like spring or number of springs. But the remedy from the first was as easy and open to intelligence as the tapping of a vein to prevent plethora. The lake, it is probable was the centre and the cause of the swamp, and is proved by the streams flowing out of instead of into it. Its overflowing waters, when swelled by rains or springs, finding no natural lip of the cup, covering the beach and threatening the densely wooded shore.

In this way has been brought the singular conditions of the lake, which, instead of being the lowest, is the highest portion of the Dismal Swamp. It could be pierced and drained at any point and reduced to natural and brilliant proportions. Its overflow, instead of constantly deluging the surrounding land, could be guided in 10,000 sparkling channels to enrich and adorn its wonderful environment. The lake or the Dismal Swamp is, by survey, about twenty-three feet higher than the sea, and it is not fifteen miles from tidewater, the intervening land being a level slope, and except for the trees exceedingly easy to channel. And, stranger still, the channels have been dug for over 100 yards, but they are locked up at the outer ends with wooden gates.

Ponder on this marvellous fact: The lake of the Dismal Swamp, three miles by two and a half in extent, and from seven to fifteen feet in depth, is situated on the side and almost on the top of a hill, and yet it creates by overflow all around it for about 100 square miles one of the densest and darkest morasses on the surface of the earth. In 1763 George Washington surveyed the Dismal Swamp and discovered that the western side was much higher than the eastern, and that rivers ran out of the swamp and not into it. He then wrote that the swamp was "neither a plain nor a hollow but a hillside." A member of the National Geological Survey entered the Dismal Swamp, proceeding westward from the Dismal Swamp, came towards the lake and found that the rise in the lake was 5½ feet in 7 miles. We met this gentleman, Mr. Atkinson, within the bounds of the swamp, and on hearing his statement asked him, "Could the lake be lowered and the swamp drained with such an incline?" "Certainly," he said. "It is a very decided watershed. An opening from the lake to the tide, on the Elizabeth River on the one side and the Pasquotank on the other, would have a fall of 22 6-10 feet in a distance of less than fifteen miles."

Nest Building Fishes.

[Karl Hennings, in Popular Science Monthly.]

Among the nest-building fishes which inhabit German waters the most interesting is the tiny "stickle-back," whose life-history has been carefully studied. The home of this little animal is sometimes found in ditches, hanging among branches and twigs of plants. The nest is about the size of the average hand, and in structure and material bears a marked resemblance to the round nest of the titmouse. It is a peculiar and remarable fact that among the sticklebacks the batching is done by the male and not by the female fish. The building of the nest, a task to which the male also attends, is an interesting event. For many days in succession the little animal, whose energy and perseverance are truly worthy of admiration, collect its material, which consists of loose stalks, plant-shreds, root-fibers, and grass. These it assorts carefully, discarding all material that proves too light. It often drags along pieces exceeding its body in length, and sometimes with great exertion strips growing plants. All this material is worked up into a tangled mass, and layers of sand are scattered in between. The nest is rendered firm by a glue-like juice, which the little mason excretes after the completion of each layer, gliding slowly over the structure. This causes the separate parts of the nest to adhere closely together. The whole, when completed, has the appearance of a sand hill, and is detected with much difficulty. While at work the fish rarely partakes of any food; it seems that during this blissful period of its existence it finds no pleasure in such everyday events; but with intense animosity it drives back any jealous rivals, larvæ salamanders, or water-bugs, which cross its path, sometimes with harmless intentions. After the troublesome hatching-time is over, the anxious papa still continues to care for his numerous offspring. By day and by night he watches over them, and drives away all creatures whose approach seems dangerous. The unremitting watchfulness ceases only when his young are liable to raise their weapons of defense and have become somewhat acquainted with their surroundings. Any inquisitive little one venturing too far away is quickly sent home, and it actually happens that those who are very disobedient are imprisoned in the nest. The home life of these little animals really presents an abundance of interesting and touching traits.

In the recent vote on the wool tariff in Congress the Representatives of eight States, in which are owned an average of 1,250,000 sheep apiece, voted: For free wool, 75; for the present tax, 13 The Representatives of five States, which average less than 350,000 sheep, voted: For free wool, 10; for the tax, 38. The demand for taxation does not seem to have come from the wool growers.

"Doctor, I've been trying the faith cure for some weeks and it has reduced me very much. If you were in my place what course would you take?"

"What course?—Why, hang me, if I was as thin as you are I'd ring in at some banquet board and take every course on the bill of fare."

The Dismal Swamp.

The region of the dismal swamp, says J. Boile O'Reilly in the Boston *Herald*, was intended by nature to be a pleasure ground, a health resort and a game preserve for the eastern side of the continent. In spite of all that has been done and left undone to destroy it, the swamp itself is probably the healthiest spot in America. Its delicious juniper water prevents malaria more effectively than the famed eucalyptus of Australia. The flying game of the continent centres in this region and the lake in the winter is the best shooting ground in the country. Now that wealthy clubs and individual are buying up the coast shooting, this incomparable natural preserve ought to be secured for the nation or the State.

Its original undoing was probably some accident or cataclysm of nature, changing a watercourse or opening a crater like spring or number of springs. But the remedy from the first was as easy and open to intelligence as the tapping of a vein to prevent plethora. The lake, it is probable was the centre and the cause of the swamp, and is proved by the streams flowing out of instead of into it. Its overflowing waters, when swelled by rains or springs, finding no natural lip of the cup, covering the beach and threatening the densely wooded shore.

In this way has been brought the singular conditions of the lake, which, instead of being the lowest, is the highest portion of the Dismal Swamp. It could be pierced and drained at any point and reduced to natural and brilliant proportions. Its overflow, instead of constantly deluging the surrounding land, could be guided in 10,000 sparkling channels to enrich and adorn its wonderful environment. The lake or the Dismal Swamp is, by survey, about twenty-three feet higher than the sea, and it is not fifteen miles from tidewater, the intervening land being a level slope, and except for the trees exceedingly easy to channel. And, stranger still, the channels have been dug for over 100 yards, but they are locked up at the outer ends with wooden gates.

Ponder on this marvellous fact: The lake of the Dismal Swamp, three miles by two and a half in extent, and from seven to fifteen feet in depth, is situated on the side and almost on the top of a hill, and yet it creates by overflow all around it for about 100 square miles one of the densest and darkest morasses on the surface of the earth. In 1763 George Washington surveyed the Dismal Swamp and discovered that the western side was much higher than the eastern, and that rivers ran out of the swamp and not into it. He then wrote that the swamp was "neither a plain nor a hollow but a hillside." A member of the National Geological Survey entered the Dismal Swamp, proceeding westward from the Dismal Swamp, came towards the lake and found that the rise in the lake was 5½ feet in 7 miles. We met this gentleman, Mr. Atkinson, within the bounds of the swamp, and on hearing his statement asked him, "Could the lake be lowered and the swamp drained with such an incline?" "Certainly," he said. "It is a very decided watershed. An opening from the lake to the tide, on the Elizabeth River on the one side and the Pasquotank on the other, would have a fall of 22 6-10 feet in a distance of less than fifteen miles."

"I Forget."

Some children say "I forgot" so often that I almost think that they believe that they have not any memory but only a "forgettery." Do you know what makes you forget? It is the want of attention. A mother gives her little boy an errand to do at the store. He is at his play when she calls him off, and he is so busy with his play that he only half attends to what she is saying; and so before he has got to the store he has quite forgotten what it was she told him to do, or he only remembers half of the errand. And when he comes back without the spool of thread, or the loaf of bread, or the pound of coffee, he says, as though that was just as good as the thing he was sent for—"Oh! I forgot." I wonder what he would say if some morning he would come down and not find anything to eat on the breakfast table, and he should say to his mother, "Aren't we going to have any breakfast this morning?" and she should say, "Oh! I forgot." I know one man who was very busy with his work, and when he went out in the morning and when his wife gave him an errand for the house to attend to, he often forgot it. He resolved to break himself of that habit; and so, whenever he forgot any such errand, he would walk all the way back to the house to do the thing forgotten. He soon cured himself of his "forgettery," and put a memory in its place. Suppose you try that experiment.

But there is one habit which is worse than not to remember—that is, not to think. Did you ever hear a little boy or girl say, as though that was a perfectly good excuse, "O! I didn't think." That seems to me as though a boy should stand still in the middle of the street until he was run over by a carriage and then should say, "Oh! I didn't run." His legs were given him to run with, and his mind was given him to think with. Did you ever see a gorilla? I saw one once, dead and stuffed in the British Museum. It was standing at the head of the stairs, leaning on a stick, and looked exactly as though it was ready to spring out upon any one who was going up the stairs. It had legs like a man, and a body like a man, and a neck like a man, and arms like a man, and a head like a man, but it was very different from a man. Do you know what is the difference between a gorilla and a man? The man can think and the gorilla cannot. And since that day, whenever I have heard a boy say, "I didn't think," I have thought of the gorrilla, and wondered what is the difference between a gorrilla and a boy who does not think. I wish you would tell me.

Alcohol for Diptheria.

[Medical Times.]

Alcohol, we make bold to say, is the prince of antiseptics and the most perfect and reliable medicine of which we have any knowledge in diptheria. Diluted with equal parts of water and given in small and repeated doses, the malignant symptoms of this most fatal malady soon disappear, and convalescence becomes assured. It is interesting to note with what facility the alcohol dissolves the diphtheric exudation in the throat, lowers the temperature and calms the pulse, showing its destructive action upon the germs of the disease, which have been absorbed by the glands and gained access to the blood. This remedy has been used by us in the treatment of diphtheria since 1873, during which time no case of the disease has slipped through our hands except in one solitary instance, and that case was in articulo mortis before the remedy was given. The remedy is also prophylactic to the disease, as we have found in many instances where it has been expedient to quarantine the patient. For this purpose it is only necessary for exposed persons to use the remedy, diluted as above stated, as a gargle and to swallow a little of it three or four times a day.

The Old Story.

[N. Y. World.]

The window-glass manufacturers join in the cry of the other seventy-year old "infant industries" that "their business will be killed if the Mill Bill is passed."

These gentlemen tax the sunlight in the people's home from 68 to 108 per cent. on every pane of glass that goes into a window. Many of them have become millionaires, while the wages of their workmen are 60 per cent. less than they were 1860. And yet when it is proposed to abate by ever so little these enormous war dutuies the members of the ring cry out that it means "ruin" to them.

It is the same story with all the beneficiaries of this inflated system. One would think, to hear these onteries, that not a sheep can be raised, not a stick of timber cut, not a pound of salt made, not a yard of cloth woven, not a ton of iron manufactured and that the country would eclapse into nomadic state with anything less than a tariff of from 50 to 100 per cent. to "protect" us from countries three thousand miles away.

It is an impeachment of American resources, enterprise, skill and industry to put forth any such plea of national impotence. And it is time that some of these hoary "infants" were put in the process of weaning to make them self-supporting.

Farm Products and Prices.

[Wilmington Star.]

In 1848, under the Walker Low Tariff, the prices of wheat, rye, corn, and oats was higher than they are now under a High Tariff. If the cereals are low, then the farmers are injured, That is so. From 1848 to 1857—ten years—the prices were as follows:

"Wheat averaged $1.50 per bushel, rye 85, corn 71, and oats 44. In the spring of 1855 wheat almost touched $3.00 per bushel. This was the year of the Crimean war, the only abnormal period included in that decade, the Irish famine occurring in 1847."

Now let us see how the important and chief products of the farm have averaged for another decade. From 1879 to 1888, the prices under a War Tariff—high, oppressive and unequal—have averaged as follows: Wheat $1.09, rye 71, corn 53, and oats 43. During the last five years wheat has actually averaged 93 cents a bushel. How has the Tariff helped the farmer? As the boys say, "over the left." It has reduced the price of their products and increased heavily the prices of their purchases.

Jay Gould has declared himself in favor of the re-election of President Cleveland.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 9, 1888.

DOCKERY AND DEVEREUX.

Col. Q. H. Dockery and T. P. Devereux, according to appointment held forth on Saturday to a large number of negroes, and a few whites, who from curiosity stood around to hear what this great exponent of Radicalism had to say. We did not attend the speaking, so can give no report. We hear that he boasted that he would carry the State by 20,000. "Brag is a good dog," and it is easy to brag. But while this, like many other things he said, may fool the colored people, it will have no effect upon the intelligent public. Dockery is anxious to arouse the old Whig spirit, and asks those who in former days supported Clay, Harrison, &c. How can you go back on Harrison? Why not ask, How can they go back on my son Oliver, when they supported with so much zeal his good old father. Need we answer, Has the son followed in the steps of the father. Would the father have arrayed himself against a white man's government in favor of negro rule. We think not. Col. Dockery is not a pattern of his father, nor are the days or the issues of the day the same as in the days of the past. Col. Dockery is an Alliance man and protectionist, which are inconsistent. He evidently joined to reap all the benefits, political and otherwise. In his discussion of the Tariff he failed to say one word in regard to the Jute Trust, which will cause the farmer to pay about 4¼ cents per yard more for bagging than they ought. He did not tell them that this was the result of the tariff—but labored to prove that the protective tariff enabled the manufacturers to pay higher wages, so it does—but do the manufacturers pay it, not as he knows or any one else, the wage earners and the statistians say to the contrary. Col. Dockery ought to have told them the truth, that the protective tariff is the rich man's friend and the poor man's enemy.

Tom Devereux held forth first, and from all reports his speech was no great shakes, and we are sure the two together, with all their bluster and demagogueism will not change one vote. Dockery is well known here, he has appeared before the public on several occasions asking for votes, but to no effect. We only wished on Saturday that Col. Waddell could have been here to tear off what little skin he left on him the last time he appeared before the people of Fayetteville.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT RIOT.

We publish below a note from George C. Scurlock, a colored man, one who is anxious that his race should improve in moral and mental culture, and prove themselves to be of some benefit to the land, and to their race. There are many here who are of his way of thinking who depreeate always disobedience to law and order, and who we are glad to say condemn to the fullest the riotous conduct so generally intered into in the fracas of Saturday night the 28th ult. As to his strictures upon the *Journal* and *Messenger*, we know nothing, they (we know) had no motive to evade the facts, there could have been none, and in fact it would have been difficult to make such a disgraceful scene appear in type worse than it was. We are glad however to let the world know that there are colored persons here, who will always frown down, and even, as he told us, aid the authorities in enforcing the law, and that on all such occasions they will be found on the side of law and order.

We believe such is the fact, and these men will always have the good will and respect of all good citizens:

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—A large number of the colored people of this town feel that their long established and well-known reputation for obedience to law has been damaged by the exaggerated and indescriminate report by the *Daily Journal* and *Messenger* of the fracas on Saturday night the 28th ult. That they do not indorse resistance to lawful authoritity by any one, and are willing to assist in maintaining the public peace in which we all are interested. That the affair which occurred on that night was brought about by a few indiscrete and irresponsible young men under the influence of ardent spirits. That they do not justify in any sense the action of the young men in resisting the officers of the law.

Respectfully,

GEO. C. SCURLOCK.

STATE GUARD.

The local papers are all praising their companies which attended the Encampment, at Wrightsville, for their good behavior, gentlemanly bearing and their efficiency in military matters. Each and all seem to take a pride in their respective companies, and praise them especially for their gentlemanly conduct and politeness. Such praise will do much to raise the standard of our State Guard. It is a fine body of men, composed of the best material in the State, and is entitled to all encouragement that can be given it. And the late encampment has done much to make our people feel that not near enough State or city aid is given to these men who proffer without reward to be the guardians of our peace. The State Guard is a necessity, and more encouragement should be given it. The expenses of the companies at their encampment should be paid, for while it is a pleasure to them, they have to endure many hardships, and the majority are clerks whose salaries are too small for them to part with the little they have, and while the result of the encampment are still fresh, it would be well for the Press to urge that a larger amount of money be appropriated to defray the expenses, for there are numbers of them too poor to attend, and many do so from the pride they take in their companies when really they are not able to spare the money.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

President Cleveland in his most admiral, manly message has turned on the light so that the people see that he was right in advocating so strongly a reduction of the tariff and making it the great issue of the campaign. His message it was, that caused in the present House such a thorough discussion of the duties imposed, and the onerous weight that these duties, which for the sake of fostering home industries have been upon the people, it is well to aid and encourage our home manufactures, but it is wrong to do so, when by doing so, you help the few and oppress the many. But the protection afforded in most cases have been past all reasonable justice, and the manufactures have not only been able to stand alone and help themselves, but they have grown so strong that they trample the rights of the people under foot. The good that it was to do, has become an evil, but the masses knew not whence the burden came, until the Democratic party told them that right here was the evil, and to demonstrate the fact pointed to the millions of their hard earned money that was being hoarded in the U. S. Treasury, and to the rich monied men, who lie Carnegie, (Blaine's particular friend) was reaping more money daily from his iron mint than a U. S. Senator receives in a year, his, is but one of a hundred of like cases, who are thus being benefitted by the Protective Tariff, while his laborers are as poor to-day as ever, they receive their small pittance of pay, while he revels in money, and his workman like others, are in no ways benefitted. It was to such like explanations that the eyes of the people are now turned, and numbers who have been led to believe that the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon a people, was the protective tariff, now turn to see that they have been deceived and robbed of their hard earned wages to pay for the numerous protected articles that are a real necessity to their comfort and well being. The more the matter is stirred the greater the stench, and the people perceive it, and already in the Western and Northern States the well informed, even though they have been raised from the cradle to suck republican milk, believing it to be the grand panacea of all ills, see that the light of wisdom has been hidden from them, and they are daily renouncing the faith of their fathers, as unjust and oppressive. Cleveland's foresight and wisdom in making this issue, the issue of the campaign will make his name ever memorable. He proves by it that he is the friend of the oppressed, of the laborer, mechanic, the farmers friend, and whenever and wherever a full, fair and free discussion takes place, the grand question of tariff reform will be the slogan of the people. It is their safety, their hope, and in November next they will prove that they believe it.

CROSS AND WHITE.

In answer to our correspondent last week relative to the sentence of Cross and White, we had only space to refer him to the laws of North Carolina, but it is well to say that the punishment in the chain gang is worse, if possible, than the penitentiary, and we have heard, and we have no reason to doubt the truth, that the attorneys of Cross and White intimated that they preferred them to be sentenced to the penitentiary, but as all precedents were that no one had been sentenced in Wake to the penitentiary for a term of less than ten years, and as the sentences of Cross and White were for a shorter period, they were sentenced by Judge Avery to the Wake chain gang. There is no reason to charge the Judge with partiality. He acted with them as he would have done with others. He placed them with the lowest, dirtiest criminals in a gang of chained men. What punishment could be more humiliating or severe.

The joint canvass between Judge Fowle and O. H. Dockery will commence at Monroe on Monday, Aug. 27th. The appointments agreed upon continue until Sept. 22nd. They are mostly in the Piedmont section of the State, and it is hardly possible, as Col. Dockery has spoken here, that we will have the pleasure of hearing Judge Fowle give him a drubbing.

General Sheridan died suddenly at his residence, at Nonquitt, on the coast of Massachusetts, on Sunday night. He had only recently by special act of Congress, been appointed to the rank of General of the army of the United States.

If Dockery does not draw more white people to hear him than he did at Fayetteville, then a joint canvass had as well be dispensed with.

Maj. Chas. Price, of Salisbury, who was offered the Republican nomination for Governor four years ago, has left the sinking ship, and declared for Fowle.

Alabama elected her State ticket August 6th. All democrats. The republicans made no effort.

After hearing my son Oliver, a prominent colored man said, I am more of a Cleveland man than ever.

The Question of Color.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 26th ult., I read with great pleasure your most timely and manly editorial on "the question of color." We hope it may be read by every white man, woman and child in this grand old State, and also by the intelligent, *right thinking* colored man. It has the right metal in it, and there is no use in calling a spade a pick axe. In the approaching election the color line has been *distinctly drawn*, and it behooves every man who boasts of having Anglo Saxon blood in his veins to stand true to his colors, and not desert them in the hour of great trial and danger. Your able editorial should be copied in every paper in the South, and we believe your exchanges will do so. I wish every paper in the State would speak the truth as boldly as you have done. It must be done, and the sooner the better.

T.

The Washington Normal—Its Principal, Prof. Graham—My. Collier Cobb and other Notables.

[For the Observer.]

WASHINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4, 1888.

MR. EDITOR.—The fourth session of the State Normal School at this place closed on yesterday. To say that it is the most successful Normal ever held in the State is not saying too much, if we except one or two sessions of the University Normal School, about the beginning of our educational renaissance, and its success is largely due to the untiring zeal and energy of your townsman, Professor Alexander Graham, now of Charlotte, the Superintendent, and to the good management of Edmund S. Hoyt Esq., the secretary and treasurer of the local board.

In the first place they have brought together the finest faculty we have ever had. All have worked together harmoniously—there has been no jar, no discordance—and the atmosphere of culture and refinement about the school has been in striking contrast to some things that the writer has seen elsewhere in the State, and even here in our own school sometimes, and I trust that you will pardon an old man for expressing himself so freely.

Prof. Graham did not bring his skeleton with him this time, but has talked of words and words, instead of bones and muscles. In his lectures he has traced the history of words, and the rise of new words, and has made the subject as attractive to me as Gulliver's Travels and Robinson Crusoe were in my earliest school days. He is conservative without being old fogy, and years of experience have enabled him to lay hold of what is good in the so-called new education without taking up with the tricks of the trade and the latest yankee notions simply because they are new.

Dr. Albert N. Raub, of Newark, Del., the newly-elected President of Delaware College, another man who has good common sense amounting almost to a gift, has talked to us about reading, grammar, letter-writing, school management and general pedagogics. Dr. Raub has been with us during two previous sessions, and has become about as essential to the success of our normal school as Mr. Graham and Mr. Cobb, who are such favorites with Washington people who call them *"the twins."*

Prof. Collier Cobb has prescuted the history of North Carolina in his own bright, charming and inimitable way. When he left us to study at Cambridge we feared that he would lose his love of the Old North State and come back to us Yankeeized, contaminated, as so many of our brightest young men have done, but our fears have proven groundless, and instead of being hurt, he is twice the man he was before. His lectures on geology have been a source of great pleasure and profit to all of us. May North Carolina produce more like him, and may she induce them to return and give their best labors to the dear old State.

Dr. J. Everett Brady who has just returned from a six years' stay in European Universities, where he won for himself deserved honor and great reputation as a profound scholar and able writer, has spent a week with us lecturing on English literature. Letters from Mrs. Spencer and from Dr. Miller in the State papers had led us to expect great things from Dr. Brady and we were not disappointed. His manner is much too stiff and clerical, but he is young, fascinating, instructive. He goes from here to Northampton, Mass., to take charge of Latin and Sanscrit in Smith College.

Prof. Geo. T. Winston, of the University of North Carolina, was prevented by sickness from taking any part in the work.

Prof. J. C. Mears, of Littleton Female College, was instructor in music, and has filled the position to the pleasure and satisfaction of our people since the establishment of the school.

I have waited till now to speak of the most important members of the faculty—the ladies.

Miss Nellie Cook, of Wilmington, has had charge of the advanced primary work, and has illustrated her methods by giving instruction to a model class of children. In the school room she is equal to any three women that the writer has ever seen, and happy must be the school over which she presides.

Miss Mamie Hall is a western girl, but we are all so delighted with her that half our boys are trying to make a Southerner out of her, and I hope that some one of them will succeed. She has charge of the kindergarten, and a real garden it is too, with bright little tots for flowers.

Miss Kate C. Shipp, of Charlotte, a daughter of Judge W. M. Shipp, has charge of geography, modeling and number work, and has presented her subjects with a force, charm and quiet dignity that have gone straight to the hearts of all. The old men are as much in love with Miss Shipp as the young ones are with Miss Hall.

How fortunate are the children of this generation. What striking contrast do the schools of to-day present to the schools of bygone days! We have in our schools the best blood and brains of the South, and where is there another State so blessed!

SENEX.

Has the Adjutant General of N. C. the Right to Assume, or Even Take Command of the Troops When they are Called into Camp.

MR. EDITOR:—A few days ago I read with great pleasure an article in the *Tarboro Southerner* relative to the above question, and as it is a matter of very great importance to our *rising military* boys, I beg to ask the question, what right the Adjutant General of the State has to take command of the encampment when the State Guard are ordered out. He has no such right; and I think the ranking Colonel, when the troops are assembled in camp together, ought to *demand* his rights, and should be the commandant of the encampment. I venture the assertion, that there is not a State in the Union where the Adjutant General takes command when the State or National Guard are called out. His Excellency, the Governor, is the "Commander in Chief" when he is present at an encampment, or wherever the troops may be ordered and he is present, then and then only, the Adjutant General might be called into requisition by the Governor as his adjutant general, but when the Governor leaves, he has *no right* under military rule and usage to leave his adjutant general in command of the troops, where there are officers in the line who *out rank* him. I say this without the fear of contradiction. From this time, henceforth and forever. I say let the ranking officer present demand his rights, and not have another encampment commanded by the Adjutant General of the State.

OLD SOLDIER.

Board of Supervisors.

[For the Observer.]

The regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held in Fayetteville, August 4th, 1888. Present: W. S. Cook, Chairman; L. C. Straughn, J. C. Poe, D. G. MacRae. This being the regular time to hear reports from overseers, they made very full reports, and all according to law. All were reappointed except three, viz: Henry Ussery, Jr., instead of J. K. Kinlaw, relieved; Anderson Huske relieved, J. E. Hooper appointed; W. J. Hollingsworth appointed instead of J. F. Davis.

Three dollars collected by M. M. Monroe and expended for repairs and labor.

Overseers as reappointed and supplied:

Henry Ussery, Jr., North street.
J. E. Hooper, Ramsey street.
W. W. Huske, Rowan street.
W. J. Hollingsworth, intersection of Hay street.
Frank Glover, intersection of Hay street.
M. M. Monroe, Hall residence.
T. E. Phillips, Winslow street.
R. H. Ledbetter, Murchison road to town line.

There being no further business the Board adjourned until February, 1889.

W. S. COOK, Ch'n.

A. H. WATSON, Sec'y.

Crops—Better Mail Facilities Secured the People by Maj. McClammy—Longevity, &c.

[For the Observer.]

GRAY'S CREEK, Aug. 7, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—The crops in this section are suffering badly for rain. The corn will be cut short at least one-third. The cotton is much better and if rain comes in a few days an average crop will be made.

Through the efforts of our able representative in Congress, Hon. C. W. McClammy, the mail from Fayetteville *via* Brunt, Sherwood, Alderman to Edonia has been increased to three times a week. This will be a great benefit to this section.

Penny Wright, a colored woman, aged 117 years died near Willis's Creek in this county last week. Her daughter Esther Wright, aged 92, survives her, living in the same house. These aged colored women formerly belonged to the Wright family who have their ages and can vouch for the above.

Politically we are all quite. No candidates in this township. We have abundant good political timber, but our people are modest and do not like to be put forward.

The new Presbyterian church at Johnson's Mills in this township has been completed and was dedicated on last Sunday. Much credit is due Mr. J. D. Johnson for his efforts in building this church.

We learn that Mrs. Neill McQueen and family will return to their home near Gray's Creek in a few weeks. We gladly welcome them back.

ROCKFISH.

An Alarming Rumor.

[Charlotte Chronicle.]

Is it a mere rumor? It is rumored and believed by many, we are told, in the Pee Dee section of the State, that Col. Dockery's visit to New York pending the settlement of the joint canvass matter between him and Fowle, was fraught with great purpose. The object was to effect an arrangement with Morton, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, to furnish money for the North Carolina campaign. It is firmly believed that he assured Morton the State could be carried by Republicans if the campaign fund could be made a given size. And in order to induce this rich banker to increase the fund liberally he assured him that Republican success meant the success of his suit against the State in the matter of the special tax bonds whereby he would reap a rich harvest of millions of dollars. It is believed that Dockery promised his co-operation in the gaining of this suit. We know not that this is more than a rumor. The abrupt departure of the Colonel to New York during the negotiations about the joint canvass matter has the look of suspicion about it. It certainly looked like something important was pending in New York which he wanted to know about before he finally decided upon the manner and extent of the canvass.

If this rumor has foundation in fact, and it looks very reasonable, then if there was a candidate for Governor in North Carolina who ought to beaten it is Dockery. More than that, we can safefly say, that no man ever ran for this high office was ever beaten by as large a majority as he will be beaten by.

If the election of Dockery and return to Republican rule means the payment of the million of fraudulent tax bonds which our people repudiated years ago because fraudulent, then it surely behooves every Democrat of the State to begin at once to work with redoubled energy to crush out this heartless candidate and grind to powder his ruthless party.

The payment of these tax bonds would so increase the taxes of the State as to dampen the arder of our people and paralyze all of our industries. We do not say that Dockery and the Republican party could succeed, if placed in power, in making the State pay these bonds. We pause not for a moment to make an investigation of that question. We see here a fell purpose in the rumor which is believed to have some foundation in fact; and we know well that the putting of the government in the hands of Dockery and the party of which he is the head is to confer great power. How that power may be expected to be wielded we infer from the corrupt way that power was wielded when the party was in power. It issued these fraudulent tax bonds and did other things which came near bankrupting the State.

What Are We Coming To?

To the Editor of the N. Y. Star:

SIR—Since ancestry is getting to be of so much consequence in this Republican land of ours that men are named for and even nominated to candidature for the most exalted places for no other merit save that they are the sons of their fathers, the following epigram, which is found in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," on one of the illustrious house of Courtenay, may not be out of place. That family were great on their pedigree, and one of them being elected a member of the French Academy in compliment to his forbears, the wags of the day penned the following: "Le Prince de Courtenay est de l'Academie; quel ouvrage a-t-il fait?—Sa Genealogie."

W. J. G.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 28.

Fish in Isolated Streams.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—An issue of your paper during the past month, contained the inquiry where the fish came from that are in a pool of water near Manchester, and which has no visible connection with any water course?

Marlpits in the eastern part of the State sometimes contain one or two perch and the opinion is, that eggs are brought there by ducks or other sea fowls on their bills or feet.

A pond near here, some two or three hundred yards in diameter, and having no connection with anywater course, with several feet in depth of wafer for three or more years, and when nearly dry it affords no fish, even minnows. But recently it having been ditched to a tributary of big Rockfish creek, two small fish have been found in it. We do not believe in spontaneous production of the animal or vegetable kingdoms. According to the Mosaic narrative of creation, the whole was finished in six days or periods after the beginning.

Some birds as well as our domestic fowls when finding a germ of corn or rice above the surface of the earth, seem to infer that there is a grain at their roots, and unfortunately for the planter they are correct.

At the present time there are stalks of corn nearly severed from their roots, but are curved and the top part point upwards or towards the zenith. The sun acting on corn stalks contracts their fibre and causes them to curve. But we have seen pine trees from one to two feet in diameter which prostrated by wind curved and above their curve, their tops pointing upwards. Several years ago their being two pines in that condition near each other, we inquired of one that accompanied me what force he thought produced such effects. The reply was, he did not know unless it was gravitation.

To grow upright is the natural position of a tree, but when prostrated by wind, with enough of roots in the ground to keep them alive and in a growing condition, it would seem there is some other force apart from the action of the sun that effects them.

Z.

Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

Wil. Star August 4th.

Prices in New York are posted as follows:

Le Conte pears are very firm in price and the outlook is favorable. Choice stock is selling from $1.75 to $2 per crate, $5 to $7 per barrel; watermelons, fancy, $30 per one hundred, others ranging in price from $18 to $25, according to quality.

Grapes, Niagara, bringing 12 to 20 cents per pound; Delaware, 10 to 20 cents per pound; Ives, 5 to 6 cents; Concord, 8 to 10 cents. Canteloupes are bringing from $1.50 to $2 per crate. Peaches show a wide range in price, from $1 to $3 a crate, as to quality and size of package.

Some Startling Facts.

The official returns from Boards of Health show that nearly three-fourths of all deaths are from Consumption, when we think over this fact it is really awful, though every case started with a simple cough or cold, realize how important it is to check this terrible malady which can be done by using Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 Cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

His Body Terribly Mangled.

A shocking accident occurred at the Union Knitting Mills, whereby Isaac Cox was horribly mutilated. Red Flag Oil the Famous Pain Cure was quickly applied and recovery soon followed, you can try this great remedy for 25 cents.

If you want to drive away Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Poor Appetite and all evils arising from a disordered Liver use Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator. Trial bottles free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SPRING

Almost everybody wants a "Spring Tonic." Here is a simple testimonial, which shows how B. B. B. is regarded. It will knock your malaria out and restore your appetite:

SPLENDID FOR A SPRING TONIC.

ARLINGTON, GA., June 30, 1887.

I suffered with malarial blood poison more or less, all the time, and the only medicine that done me any good is B. B. B. It is undoubtedly the best blood medicine made, and for this malarial country should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and as good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier.

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION.

CADIZ, KY., July 6th, 1887.

Please send me one box Blood Balm Catarrh Snuff by return mail, as one of my customers is taking B. B. B. for catarrh and wants a box of the snuff. B. B. B. gives better satisfaction than any medicine I ever sold. I have sold 10 dozen in the past 10 weeks, and it gives good satisfaction. If I don't remit all right for snuff write me.

Yours, W. N. BRANDON.

IT REMOVED THE PIMPLES.

ROUND MOUNTAIN, TEX., March 29, 1887.

A lady friend of mine has for several years been troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck, for which she used various cosmetics in order to remove them and beautify and improve her complexion; but these local applications were only temporary and left her skin in a worse condition.

I recommended an internal preparation—known as Botanic Blood Balm—which I have been using and selling about two years; she used three bottles and nearly all pimples have disappeared, her skin is soft and smooth, and her general health much improved. She expresses herself much gratified, and can recommend it to all who are thus affected.

MRS. S. M. WILSON.

A BOOK OF WONDERS, FREE.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.

For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY, Fayetteville, N. C.

april 5 1y

BATH SPONGES,

LARGE AND OF GOOD QUALITY.

INSECT POWDER,

GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED.

CHOICE TEAS.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Condition Powders, Cholera Specific, &c., &c.

H. R. HORNE.

Aug. 2, 1888. tf

Seed. LANDRETH'S Seed.

ARE ALWAYS

RELIABLE and FRESH.

Don't buy any others, as LANDRETH'S are the only Seed burned at the end of the Season.

We have just received the largest lot ever brought to this market, and have

Any Variety You Wish,

WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST PRICES,

—AT—

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S DRUG STORE.

Greensboro Female College,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE SIXTY SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS prosperous Institution begins on the 22nd of AUGUST, 1888.

Superior advantages offered in all the departments of learning usually taught in Female Colleges of high grade.

Instruction given in Type-writing and Stenography also.

Terms moderate.

For Catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.

June 28, 1888. 2m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 31, 1888. tf

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

D. T. WILSON, A. B., (University of North Carolina) Principal.

TERM begins AUGUST 6th, and closes December 21st 1888.

For further information address the Principal at Little River Academy, N. C.

July 26, 1888. 4t

Woodland Male and Female Academy,

CEDAR CREEK, CUMBERLAND CO., N. C.

THIS SCHOOL is situated in a healthful and moral section, convenient to churches, but not sectarian. Our object is to give our students a thorough and practical training, fitting them for the battles of every-day life. In this we are entirely *independent*, utilizing that which is beneficial and *rejecting all new hobbies*; a parental vigilance being at all times exercised, the discipline will be mild, but firm.

Board can be secured with good families near the institute, at from $5 to $7 per month.

TUITION:

Primary Department per month	$1.00
Intermediate " " "	1.50
Higher " " "	2.50

The fall session will open on SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1888, and the school continue for ten months; pupils can enter at any time. For any other information apply to REV. E. J. EDWARDS, Secretary Board Trustees, Cedar Creek, Cumberland County, N. C.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Principal.

July 26, 1888.

DAVIS SCHOOL.

Military Boarding School

FOR BOYS and YOUNG MEN.

Full preparation for any College or for Business. Healthy location; fine climate; mild winters; excellent buildings; Cadet Corps Band; Cadet Orchestra; Resident Surgeon. *No Charge for Medical Attention.* No Extra Charge for Languages or Sciences. Department of Art. Full Course VERY LOW RATES. For Register with full particulars address

In Telegraphy,

COL. A. C. DAVIS, Supt., LA GRANGE, N. C.

July 12, 1888. 5t

"H.H.H."

We wish to purchase as rapidly as they can be furnished to us

300,000

Three Hundred Thousand

SHINGLES

JUNIPER PREFERRED.

We want

200,000 packed 50 in a bundle

and 100,000 packed 100

to 200 to the bundle.

We will pay market price for them.

In order to hasten the delivery of this lot we make the following offer:

We will furnish a ticket with every 500 shingles sold us by the makers. These tickets will be numbered, running from No. 1 to No. 600.

Out of this number we have had three (3) numbers selected, which are unknown to us. The first of these will draw $5.00 (five dollars), the second $3.00 (three dollars) and the third will draw $1.00 (one dollar.)

The holders of these tickets will be paid the amounts named in cash as soon as the last ticket is given away.

Huske's Hardware House

B. R. HUSKE & CO.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

Best Results from Fresh Seeds.

New Crop of 1888.

We do not mix any of last year's Turnip Seed with this year's new crop seed and sell them for new. Every single seed sold by us is perfectly fresh and direct from the growers.

At

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S,

Druggists and Seedsmen.

July 19 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Stock for Sale.

I WILL *sell for cash, at the Court House* in Beaufort, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1888, at 12 M.,

47 SHARES

of the capital stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, belonging to the Carolina City Company.

JOHN D. DAVIS,

Receiver of the Carolina City Company.

Beaufort, N. C., July 19, 1888. 5t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the following property:

2500 Acres of Land,

at and near Keyser, N. C., on the R. & A. A. L. R. R., 76 miles south of Raleigh. Forty acres under fence and in a high state of cultivation, on which there are two dwellings and all other necessary outbuildings. Barns, Stables, &c. Also one 30-horse power Steam Saw Mill, 5 Log Wagons, 2 Lumber Trucks and 20 good Mules. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. R. McDUFFIE,

july 26, 1888 3m Keyser, N. C.

ATTENTION!

If you want GOOD WORK and LOW PRICES send your

Job Printing

to the new office under the Overbaugh House. Give me a call

THOS. L. GIBSON.

July 19, 1888. 4t

Just Received,

Ledgers, Day,

MEMORANDA

—AND—

BLANK BOOKS

Of Every Description,

AND CHEAPER THAN EVER

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC BEFORE,

—AT—

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.'S

New Bookstore.

June 21, 1888.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Parties desiring to invest in

REAL ESTATE,

or who have property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. He has now in his possession several valuable pieces of real estate for sale.

Any information wanted will be given by him and terms made easy.

J. M. BROWN,

may 3 6m Real Estate Agent,

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

MALBAY'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect & Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 12 tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 9, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.
MASSEY & CO.—Wanted.
M. E. DYE—Oat Meal Toilet Soap.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—Fancy Grocers.
JAS. S. EVANS—Cotton Gins and Presses.

The town was full of colored people on Saturday.

Every Democrat should feel that he has work to do, and do it.

The Grand Annual Picnic at Red Springs, will take place on Saturday, the 18th of August.

Be preparing for the next Cumberland Fair, which is to be held on the 14th, 15th and 16th of November.

There were we believe about seventeen applicants for Register of Deeds. Are these all in the field yet?

One of the convicts was so overcome by the extreme heat of Friday that he died from the effects of it.

About sixty convicts are at work near Walnut Cove, regrading the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, from that point to Belew's Creek.

The tomato, on account of the dry weather has not done well this season. Many say that their crops are a total failure.

Why is it that our fruit growers pay so little attention to Pears. It is the finest fruit grown, and can be shipped with less damage.

When the roll was called in camp on Saturday night, one convict was missing. He had either escaped or been melted by the extreme heat, at any rate he was, *non est inventus.*

A negro boy from Harnett, John McPherson, a candidate for the penitentiary, was locked up on Monday for stealing a watch from another negro. The candidate will be elected.

The thanks of all hands in our office are tendered to Mr. G. W. Lawrence for a beautiful lot of delicious muskmelons. The favor was highly appreciated, and the melons enjoyed to the full.

How much wiser are the colored voters since Dockery explained the benefits of the Protective tariff than they were before they heard him; but they will vote blindly against their own interests.

The market was well supplied with peaches last week, and there was some beautiful specimens among them, showing that our soil, if attention is given to the proper varieties is suited to them.

Hot. Hot as—can be. We have never experienced such depressing weather. We are too hot to go after locals, and too hot to write them this week. We just sit down and swelter. We need a summer trip.

The convict force under Gen. M. P. Taylor was set to work on this side of the river on Monday, the town authorities having granted the right of way under certain restrictions which the company agrees to comply with.

Prof. Hamilton McMillan called in to see us on his return from Wilson, where he had been to make arrangements for his school. The Wilson *Mirror* says that he made a fine impression there last year as a skillful teacher and splendid disciplinarian, and the prospects for the fall term are bright.

What has become of the new depot for the C. F. & Y. V. R'y. It is much needed. We would prefer to see it built on the site of the old depot. A handsome building there would add much to the looks of Hay street, and would it not be more convenient for passengers when the Wilmington extension is completed.

Money is as necessary in political campaigns as in any enterprise, without it things don't move easily. The Y. M. D. Club need it for sundry purposes. They have posters to pay for, flags to buy, and innumerable things to do that require money, and our Democratic citizens should furnish it.

Townships Executives should see that there is a Cleveland and Fowle Club in every county. Ere long we expect to raise a banner to the breeze, to have a grand old time, and we want to see every Young Men's Democratic Club in the county in line. All Democrats should now be putting on their armor for the fight in this county will be no common place affair.

We learn that Mr. Page, of Aberdeen, Moore county, who is now engaged in building the Aberdeen and West End railroad, contemplates with the assistance of the citizens of Troy, to extend his road to that place, and that he is also negotiating with parties to continue the eastern end from Aberdeen to meet the road which is now being extended from Red Springs westward. The idea is, we understand, to make a closer connection with Wilmington. The building of the C. F. & Y. V. is the direct cause of this project, and we believe in the future, that branch roads will be built to tap it at many points, and that all will tend to the developing of our seaport, Wilmington. The memory of what was once the trading point of the people of the western part of the State will be so again. History will in this case repeat itself.

DEATH OF CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON.—The sad tidings of the death of Capt. Robinson reached here on Friday last, it was not unexpected, for it was known that he had returned to Fernandina, Florida, with a constitution shattered, only to die at his home. Capt. Robinson is well known to all as one of the bravest soldiers of our war; he feared no man or anything, and with the gallant fifth he was known as the bravest of the brave. When the war broke out, he but a mere boy, volunteered, and among all its trials and dangers remained firmly until disabled by a serious wound. After the war he became editor of a daily news paper in this town, afterward he was one of the editors of a paper in Wilmington, but although he wielded a graceful pen and edited his paper with spirit, the venture failed. He has had many trials, had tried many vocations, but fortune seem never to smile upon his labors. The writer knew him well, his faults and foibles, and can say with truth that he was a truly brave and honest man.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR AUGUST.—The Rev. J. C. Hicks, of St. Louis, who has gained a reputation as a successful weather prophet has issued his forecasts for August.

He says the month will open warm, and about the middle it will be "hot" for several days.

The storm periods will be about the first or second days, the sixth, from the fifteenth to the twentieth, and from the twenty-seventh to the first of September with probable storms about the twelfth or twenty-third.

He says that if the regular storm periods pass without storms, with high temperature and no thunder and lightning, we may look out for frequent and severe earthquake shocks, "not especially dangerous," especially about the end of the month.

FIRE.—On Monday morning last the small building near the Short Cut Depot occupied by Minnie Wade alias Carter, (who was then visiting Wilson,) was burned to the ground. The fire when first discovered about 2½ o'clock Monday A. M., was issuing from the side of the loft. The house was locked, and when opened everything was found to be in perfect order, so that there is much mystery as to its origin. Everything was saved except the bed, which being directly under the fire, it was impossible to remove. The house and all, was not worth disturbing the quiet slumbers of the people.

THE GRADED SCHOOL.—The directors of this institution will soon begin to provide the ways and means of continuing our Graded School. It has done invaluable service, and under the management of Mr. Sinclair, who we are sure will be re-elected principal, we may expect the same old good results. Our citizens should not only try to keep the school up, but they should strive to put it on a more solid foundation, and thereby increase its usefulness, we hope that it may receive a more liberal support this year than ever before. It is one of our town's greatest benefits and should never be permitted to drag.

Mr. Waddell makes another tour this week to see if owners of lots have complied with his instructions, made a thorough cleaning and applied disinfectants. If they have not, he will report his findings to the Health Officer. People are too negligent, and by being so they injure not only their own health, but the health of others, and all should be made to comply with the order of the health officer. A few fines will make persons who are dilatory, more careful.

Y. M. D. C. MEETINGS.—The members of the Cleveland and Fowle Club should take more interest in the meetings. While it is so hot, it has been agreed to have only two meetings per month. Any one can spare this much time to aid in the good cause of Democracy; if those who should lead be inactive, is it likely that the luke warm will attend. We want full meetings. We want to see every man to be full of patriotic fervor, and to be up and doing in the good cause.

THE SECOND REGIMENT AHEAD.—The Editor of the Maxton *Union* says:

The Champion wrestler is a member of the Maxton Guards; the best shot belongs to the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry; the best drilled man is of the Wilmington Light Infantry; and the wittiest man comes from the Lumber Bridge Light Infantry.

And he might have added that the shooting team of the Fayetteville Independent Company was also the best.

ACCOMMODATING.—Col. John F. Divine, Gen'l Superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line writes to Col. W. J. Green that he will instruct the trains on the Short Cut to stop at Green street crossing for all who may wish to get off there. Green street, we think, should read, Ramsey street. This will be quite an accommodation for those who live on that side of town.

THE MEMBERS OF BLUFF CHURCH.—There will be a Sunday School celebration at Bluff Church on Saturday the 11th inst. Addresses will be made by the Rev. A. L. Phillips, Capt. Rankin and others. The public is invited to attend.

Capt. James S. Evans tells us that on four or five farms around him, that there has not been a real good rain since the 23rd of May, but the cotton looks well, and is full of bolls. The corn crop is cut short one half.

Duckery and Devereux harranged the people of Dunn on Monday. As they started home the good Democrats of the place gave them a parting salute, three rousing cheers for Fowle.

108 Dogs—taxes have been paid on these. Is this all? Or are people evading the law. If so, watch out for Marshal Flowers, he must have dog or money.

Truckers are busy shipping watermelons, grapes, &c.

Personals.

Mr. A. Overbaugh left on Saturday for Wrightsville Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil. Wright left Monday to visit relatives in Virginia.

Mr. W. S. Hill, of Duplin, is visiting his sister, Mrs. H. McD. Robinson.

Messrs. Rose, Ray and Sutton are attending Harnett court this week.

Mr. K. Lewald left yesterday for New York to replenish his new store with new goods.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske left on Tuesday for Buffalo, N. Y., to visit his son, the Rev. John Huske.

Dr. F. U. Lake, of Florence, S. C., paid a visit here to his brother, Mr. G. W. Lake, on Sunday.

Judge Avery spent Sunday at the La Fayette. He left on Monday via Short Cut for Harnett court.

Mr. B. E. Sedberry is at his post again much improved in health after a pleasant sojourn at Mt. Vernon Springs.

Paul Smith left on Monday for South Carolina to aid in the survey for the extension of the Atlantic Coast Line.

Col. F. Gardner and Mr. R. J. Latta were in town last week, but they had nothing to say in regard to the Southern extension of the Short Cut.

Messrs. S. J. Hinsdale and H. R. Horne are attending the Pharmaceutical Convention at Goldsboro. Mr. Hinsdale will bring to their notice several very important tests, which he has lately discovered.

Prof. Alex. Graham, principal of the Charlotte Graded School, returned from Washington, N. C., on Friday evening. Prof. Graham is delighted with the people of that section and the progress made in the Normal School.

Mr. Jas. D. McNeill, with his little daughter, have gone to Mt. Mitchell, to be present with Prof. W. B. Phillips, who has in charge the erecting of a monument over the grave of the late Prof. Elisha Mitchell, who lost his life in investigating the geological formation of that region.

Mr. Duncan Rose, of our city, is now a Washingtonian, having been appointed special examiner at the Pension Office, with the snug salary of $1400 per year. We congratulate Mr. Rose and also the Department, for there is no lawyer who would more patiently delve into the mysteries of things than Mr. Rose. He is one of the best read lawyers of our place, is a man of ability, and will fill the position well.

OUR HEALTH RESORTS.—The old time custom of going to Saratoga, the Virginia Springs, and other fashionable Summer resorts, has in this section become *almost* a thing of the past. Now, Carolina Beach, Wrightsville Sound, Asheville, Mt. Airy, our own near by Red Springs and Mt. Vernon are getting all the travel. North Carolina has within her borders as good as one can get elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. There is no better bathing, no better fishing or boating anywhere than at Wrightsville, Carolina Beach, Beaufort or Southport, no more delightful summer climate than Mt. Airy or Asheville. We of the East can now enjoy the mountains, and those of the West our seashore. Thanks to our Railroads that these two sections so long so far distant and so unknown to each other, are now brought nearly side by side. It will prove a good thing for the people of the State for they will learn to know each other better.

SEMINARY ON HAYMOUNT.—We are glad to see the *Journal* advocating a Seminary or a school of high grade on the old Arsenal grounds. It has been a favorite idea of the OBSERVER for years. There is no place in the State better adapted to it, nor is there anything that would help our town more than the establishment of a seminary for girls or a military school for boys on Haymount, it is particularly adapted to it. If the buildings were put up by the owners of the property, it would not be long before they would be occupied, for Fayetteville is not the isolated cut off place she was years ago. She is now easy of access from all points, and there is no healthier town than this, and the location would meet all the requirements of a school, we hope that the owners of the property may see that it will be to their advantage to move in the matter.

FARMERS DINNER AT HARNETT.—The extremely hot weather prevented our attending the annual dinner of the farmers of Harnett, at McNeill's Grove on Friday, but we learn that it was the largest assemblage they have ever had, and that the dinner as usual was bounteous—that the table was filled with an abundance of everything, and the gathering of friends and acquaintances made the day especially a memorable one.

Mr. L. A. Bethune, one of the assistant teachers of Salem High School, Huntley, Sampson county, called into to see us on Saturday. Mr. Bethune is a son of Mr. A. J. Bethune, of this county, and is a young man of considerable promise. Salem School opened Monday, the expectations are brighter this year. Mr. Marion Butler, the principal, has made for it a capital reputation.

July was a healthy month. Dr. J. A. Hodges, health officer, reports only four deaths in a population of 7000. We believe the sanitary condition of the town is in a better state now than it has been for some time, and we hope our health officer will continue his watchfulness. It is of great good.

THE TWO NINES.—The young men and the boys played a match game of base ball on Friday, but the little fellows seemed to have lost their grip, and were badly slaughtered. Lee Smith, the catcher was absent and without him they have a poor showing.

THE OLD PINE TREE.—This mighty tree of our forest, which has graced our land for hundreds of years, being thought fit for no other use than its lumber, its fat knots of lightwood and its quick burning qualities, is daily being made to develope wonderful results, it is becoming daily a tree of great importance. In addition to the spirits and rosin it yields it has been found to be productive of greater possibilities. In Wilmington large quantities of pine are being used in the Creosote works where it is made to give forth naptha, a large quantity of pyroligneous acid and wood creosote leaving the charcoal and a small amount of tar; and we hear that the pyroligneous acid by a new process of distillation affords a large quantity of wood alcohol which is very valuable, and then near Wilmington, the green needles or pine leaves are manufactured into matting, mattresses and other useful articles; and many useful essential oils are by this process extracted which are of great utility. And now in our town, some wonderful results have been made to appear, by Mr. J. B. Underwood, who is never weary in investigating As he has not entirely perfected his plans, or patented his process, it would be wrong for us to disclose, if we fully understood the many wonderful results his experiments have revealed, but we are led to believe that all of the wonderful uses of the pine are not yet known. His investigations have attracted considerable attention and the chemical discoveries will surely open a new field for the rosin. Among the many minor things found is a curative salve which has acted like a charm wherever applied. Surely this tree, which years ago could be purchased by the hundreds at fifty cents per acre, will if scientists take hold of it, be made to reveal that it is fit for uses never dreamed of, it is even so now, but even those discovered may be but the small beginnings of what it contains. But the forests in this section are fast disappearing and ere many years the land will be completely denuded of them. Then the children of those who held these fine forests will be apt to say, as young people now think, that "old people are fools." We regret to see the great destruction, for we believe that ere many years roll round our forests of pine will be invaluable.

The County Commissioners held their regular monthly meeting on Monday. There were several applications for relief for reduction in valuation of property and taxes. The poor, bridges and bills for county expenses occupied the greater part of the day, but nothing of great interest was done. Mr. W. H. Powell was appointed Standard Keeper in place of Mr. M. H. Rouse, who has removed from the State.

The excursion train for Norfolk left on time Wednesday morning. We learn the train left here with about 150 passengers. It will gather them in as it goes, and will carry a good crowd to Norfolk. The extreme heat of the past few days prevented many from going, otherwise it would have been a big affair.

Mr. A. Moore, and he is not competing for a prize, pulled three watermelons on Saturday weighing 46, 43 and 40 pounds. There have been much larger ones, but this is large enough for us. But if anybody wants to send us the largest, we won't object.

The hot wave, has been waving this way, and the heat has been almost past endurance. Night, with its cool breezes, has made it possible for one to exist. What an awful time it must be for the poor dumb brute, who is compelled to endure the heat and burden of the day.

The accident to the machinery at the Ice Factory on last Friday, one of our hottest days, made our people know what a necessity and luxury combined, there is in our ice manufactory. The machinery is we believe all right now.

Soon our County Convention will meet to nominate the county ticket. We want our clubs to see to it that the primaries be well attended. We want a full and fair expression, and no charge of rings or packed conventions.

Would it not pay to make cider into vinegar and supply the home merchants with good apple vinegar instead of their buying Northern stuff, made of, we know not what.

A meeting of the Board of Education for Cumberland County will take place at the office of the Superintendent, H. McD. Robinson, on Monday, August 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. S. J. Walton has improved the looks of things about his residence considerably, he has given the fences and house a new coat of pain. Paint has a wonderful effect in bettering the looks of things.

The Boating Club are busy this week improving the grounds around McNeill's pond; carts are busy hauling dirt, filling in the holes, and men are straightening the banks of the creek, &c., &c.

Candidates are as plenty as blackberries. We want each one to canvass the county and report to the convention the general outlook of affairs.

We learn that the apple crop is very large, and that there will be a good deal of the fruit distilled.

We learn that the crops in Black River township are exceedingly fine. They have never suffered for rain.

The hot weather at the north and west is causing many fatal sunstrokes and prostrations. The heat has been intense.

A terrific wind and rain storm at Cairo, Illinois, did great damage to the city. The wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and $1 at B. E. Sedberry's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Sage of Seguin.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 8, 1885.

To Mr. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your glasses for some time past with much satisfaction. For clearness, softness and for all purposes intended, they are not surpassed by any that I have ever worn. I would recommend them to all who want a superior glass. I am very respectfully yours,

JOHN IRELAND, Ex-Gov. of Texas.

All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

MARRIED.

WATSON—PRESTON—At the Baptist Church in Selma, on the 1st inst., MR. CHAS. M. WATSON, of this town, to MISS LIZZIE PRESTON, of that place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Solomon Pool.

MAULTSBY—WARWICK—In this town, on the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. Jno. W. Maultsby, the home of the bride, MR. D. SHEPHERD MAULTSBY to MISS ALICE WARWICK. The Rev. Joseph Wheeler, pastor of the Hay Street Methodist Church officiating.

DIED

BUTLER—At his home, on the East side of Cape Fear, on Tuesday, Aug. 7th, OWEN BUTLER, about 60 years of age.

PHILLIPS—In Washington, D. C., Tuesday, July 31st, MISS CORNELIA SPENCER PHILLIPS, eldest daughter of Hon. S. F. Phillips. She was buried in Chapel Hill.

NEWBY—At his residence, near Carbonton, Chatham county, on the 31st ult., GEORGE L., son of Dr. Geo. C. Newby. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian Church yard, at Gulf by the Masons of Chalmers Lodge, of which he was Master.

JACKSON—At her residence, in Moore county, on the 22nd of June, 1888, in the 80th year of her age, MRS. JENETTE JACKSON, a daughter of Archibald McGregor, who was among the first Scotch settlers of this section. She was a native of Cumberland county.

WATSON—In Wilmington, June 30th, MRS. FRANCES HOFFMAN, wife of Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Eastern North Carolina. She had been sick for some months and her death was not unexpected.

HARRINGTON—In Deep River township, Moore county, July 26th, MR. W. D. HARRINGTON. Before the war he represented Moore county in the Legislature, and was for many years an elder in Euphronia Presbyterian church.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	00@1.10
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	12	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	9¾	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	11	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	10@	Western,	9@10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	32@45
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	25@35	(10d basis),	2.30
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	75@1.00
CHICKENS,	10@20	Irish—old, bus.	(None.)
EGGS,	10	SALT,	90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	8
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	8½@9
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	@75	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	80@1.00	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9¾ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 31½ cents. Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 10 cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 33 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steady at 70 cents per bbl. for strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

THE TARIFF IS OFF ON

Notions and Fancy Goods.

OAT MEAL TOILET SOAP, 3 cakes for 10 cents.
99 HANDKERCHIEFS FOR ONE DOLLAR.
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS 5 CENTS.
HOSIERY 8 CENTS PER PAIR—LARGE OR SMALL.
EMBROIDERING SILK 8 CENTS—DOZEN SKEINS.

All Goods Low Down for C. O. D.

M. E. DYE.

Aug. 9, 1888.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Fancy Grocers,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 9, 1888. tf

OFFICE OF

Cumberland County Farmers' Alliance.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 4th, 1888.

There will be a called meeting of the Cumberland County Farmers' Alliance in the Court House at Fayetteville, on next SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the President.

JOHN P. McLEAN,
aug 9 1t Secretary C. C. F. A.

Cotton Gins and Presses.

Parties wishing to supply themselves with the best make of

Cotton Gins and Presses,

can be supplied by writing to

JAMES S. EVANS,
aug 9 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED TRAVELING AND LOCAL SALESMEN for Agricultural and Machinery Specialties to sell to the trade. State age, references, amount expected for salary and expenses. Address, Massey & Co., Montezuma, Ga.

Aug. 9, 1888. 6m

ST. GEORGE'S HALL

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

ST. GEORGE'S, Baltimore Co., Md., Prof. J. C KINEAR, A. M., Principal. An English, Classical and Commercial Boarding School preparing for any College or Business life. Unsurpassed in teachers, advantages, accommodation and situation. Backward boys specially aided. $250 to $300 a year Circulars sent.

Aug. 9, 1888. 1m

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Mortgage executed to me, I will sell at Public Auction for Cash, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888, the following valuable property in Mt. Airy, N. C., viz:

One new Residence, two stories, 8 rooms, finished in walnut; on best residence street in town. Lot 130x200. Two squares from the business part of the town.

Two Vacant Lots adjoining the above, 70x210 feet each. Also, 5½ acres with 245 feet frontage on same street.

One new Tobacco Factory, 40x80 feet, lot 190x221, Main Street, centre of town.

Store House at the intersection of two streets, at which ¾ of the country trade enters. Lot 164x221, store house 30x60.

Vacant Lots 132x180, half way between depot and business part of town.

Four Acres on Wilson Street, near Depot.

Vacant Lots 318x520 feet on Rockford Street. From these lots one can see Three States, Seven Counties, the Mountains as far as the eye will reach, the River four miles. Railroad three miles. Scenery Unexcelled, highest ground in town, splendid site for summer hotel.

Lot 284x360 feet on same street opposite above.

25 Vacant Lots in the most desirable residence and business parts of town.

All of this property will be sold regardless of cost

FOR SPOT CASH.

Mt. Airy, the terminus of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., stands alone, unequalled, unrivalled, and is springing into importance because of its many natural advantages. The opportunities for lucrative investment are numerous. Brains, Energy and Capital are coming in from all points of the compass. The impelling power must be ascribed to the Geographical location which nature has planned for a large city, being centrally located and the natural market for nine counties. Rich in mine, forest and farm and having enough unutilized water power to drive the machinery of the entire State. To see the stupendous scenery when the Mountain Peaks and Pinnacles bathe their lofty heads in the balmy altitude of more than 3,000 feet above the sea level and to enjoy the invigorating air and health-giving climate, &c., one will not be surprised at the rapid growth of Mt. Airy. Don't forget the time—

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

☞ All enquiries will be cheerfully and promptly answered by J. P. Rawley, care Central Hotel, Mt. Airy, N. C.

H. H. REYNOLDS, Trustee.

Aug. 2, 1888. 2t

Salem Female Academy,

SALEM, N. C.

HEALTHFUL LOCATION; BEAUTIFUL grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study parlors; sleeping alcoves; bathing rooms; well graded and advanced course of study; special schools in Music, Art, Languages and Commercial studies; refined home life, with good Christian training; special care of the individual pupil; eighty-four years of continuous experience and more than 6,000 Alumnæ. Send for Catalogue and circulars.

July 26, 1888. 4t

IF YOU WANT FIRST RATE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Go to S. G. AYER'S.

Aug. 2, 1888. 2t

Air Ground Bone.

Carefully Selected Animal Bone, air ground, into a perfect powder by Cyclone Mill. The Finest and Best Bone ever made. Invaluable for Flowers, Vines, Fruit Trees and Lawns. A Poultry Food and Corrective for Cattle.

Five pound package for half a dollar.
Ten pound package for one dollar.
Delivered anywhere in North Carolina.
Send orders and money to
COLIN M. HAWKINS & CO.,
july 5 tf Raleigh, N. C.

Dying Establishment.

I have removed my DYEING ESTABLISHMENT to the house just in the rear of Mr. S. J. Walton's. Parties wishing to see me can do so by entering the gate between Mr. Walton's and the Starr house. My prices for dyeing gentlemens suits are $2.50, ladies dresses from $1.00 to $5.00. All other ladies wear cleaned and dyed to order.

M. E. ROUSE.
Aug. 2 1889.

NOTICE.

The members of the County Executive Committee of the Democratic Party will please meet me at 11 A. M., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1888, at my office, in order to take into consideration the time of holding the County Convention.

R. S. HUSKE, Ch'n.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 31, 1888. 2t

A. V. MAULTSBY,

59 PERSON STREET,

Has always on hand a full supply of

Fresh Family Groceries.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

Aug. 2, 1888. tf

NOTICE!---ICE!

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY ASK THAT all orders for ICE be accompanied with the cash, as the Ice Company cannot afford to keep Ice accounts. On and after August 1, 1888, no Ice will be sold without the Cash or Tickets. Tickets can be had in any quantity wanted, at the Ice Factory.

FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
Aug. 2, 1888. tf

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome MORAL restraint, offers the best PHYSICAL and the best MENTAL culture, a compulsory CURRICULUM with ENFORCED STUDY, a reasonable but strict DISCIPLINE, and a location entirely free from MALARIA.

No time or money spent attending AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, Orange Co., N. C.
July 26, 1888. 4t

K. LEWALD

IS BACK AT HIS

OLD STAND

IN THE

Thornton Block

and invites his numerous customers and the public generally to give him a call.

His stock has been thoroughly replenished, and he can say that he has

NEW GOODS

AND A

NEW STORE.

Come, give me a call, examine for yourself and see what an immense line of

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS

and numerous other articles there are at the lowest figures.

As I intend going North very soon I will continue to sell

for the next thirty days

my entire stock at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

K. LEWALD.

June 19 tf

WASHING DISHES.

[Good Housekeeping.]

I know a fair maid with laughing eyes,
Where a mingling of mischief and kindness lies.
Her form is supple and gracefully neat,
And she trips about upon restless feet;
She can sing divinely—converse with ease,
With a presence as pure as a summer breeze—
And endowed beyond bound of human wishes,
She's bewitchingly sweet when washing dishes.

With a cheerful air and a smiling haste
She ties a big apron around her waist;
And I notice as slyly glancing up
How she deftly handles each shining cup,
Placing them carefully side by side,
Where she views them all with a dimpled pride,
Softly humming a lively measure,
Tapping the time with a childish pleasure.

Then pursues her task, demurely sedate,
Taking in turn each china plate;
And so busily passing to and fro
Until they are laid just where they should go;
For though she embroiders with taste and skill,
Can faultlessly glide through the gay quadrille—
We admire her more when she grants our wishes
And allows us to watch her washing dishes.

AGRICULTURAL.

Fruit Raising.

[Country Gentleman.]

The publications of the day give many interesting statements of the successful cultivation of large and small fruits, but often leave out some essential part. We have just read an account of a fine strawberry crop, stating that twenty-five acres of the land were purchased to begin with. Half an acre was then set out with strawberries with some additional plantings. This patch then bore "an immense crop," so much finer in quality than others, that all sold at high prices, although the market was already overstocked with common fruit. More were planted, and "the six hundred bushels which were marketed brought four dollars a bushel," while others sold at two. This is quite an interesting statement, but it does not inform us how much land the six hundred bushels grew on, what the expense and profits were, nor, briefly, what the improved treatment was which produced such satisfactory results. We desire distinctness.

J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, who has had wide experience in fruit raising, after speaking of the advantages of the present day—the railways, nearness to towns, home markets, cheap conveyance, etc., says: "Yet with all these advantages none of us are getting rich. Some are just making a living, others are losing money and becoming discouraged with low prices. We hear, indeed, about the successful cultivator who produces 6,000 to 8,000 quarts of berries to the acre and sells them for fifteen cents a quart, while nothing is said of the "ninety and nine just men," who raise 2,000 quarts and sell them for five cents. But at present I advise those who are established in the business to hold on; cultivate fewer acres, give better care to what they have and let new beginners not begin." These remarks apply to those who raise fruits for market; they can have no retarding effect on such as provide an abundant supply for their families at home.

Irving D. Cook, of Genessee county, stated, in his last report last winter to the Western New York Horticultural Society, a successful instance of fruit raising for home use and for neighborhood marketing. J. F. Rose, of that county, raised on a portion of his village lot last year not exceeding three-fourths of an acre, crops of currants, grapes, pears, berries and other fruits, which he sold for $78, besides what was given to his neighbors, and for supplying his own family, while many of his grapevines have not yet come into bearing, and he received premiums for his fruit at the county fair amounting to $16. He depends much on the bone-dust and ashes and good management. Mr. Cook's advice to his hearers was, "Go and do likewise.

The Fruit Fair.

[News and Observer.]

Messrs. J. Van Lindley, president, and S. Othor Wilson, secretary, have just issued handsome posters formally announcing the sixth annual fruit fair of the North Carolina Horticultural Society which will be held in this city August 15th and 16th. Every arrangement to make the fair a big success in being perfected. Over $500 in cash premiums, open to the State, are offered and every county in the State is requested to compete. The State Farmer's Alliance will meet in Raleigh during the fair and all members are especially invited to make exhibits and compete for premiums.

Hon. Daniel G. Fowle will deliver the address of welcome on Wednesday, the 15th at 11:30 a. m., and Rev. G. W. Saunderlin will deliver their annual address on the same at 12 o'clock m.

There will be daily meetings of the Society, at each of which will be discussed leading horticultural topics by practical horticulturists, and it is desired that all members of the Society who can do so, be present at these meetings.

The Raleigh & Gaston, Raleigh & Augusta, Richmond & Danville, Wilmington & Weldon, Wilson Short Cut and Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroads have agreed, upon a schedule of rates from a cent and a half to two cents per mile each way, for the benefit of those wishing to attend.

Raleigh's characteristic hospitality will be extended to her guests, and she will entertain them as she always does.

A Small Farm Well Tilled.

A Georgia correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives an interesting example of the profit to be derived from the careful and thorough cultivation of small farms. He says: "We have in this county an old farmer who has $20,000 invested in railroad stock, every dollar of which he has made on a fifteen acre farm, since the war. Farming is his only occupation. His land was originally poor pine land, clay about twelve inches under white sand; he underdrained it all, and raises three crops to the acre every year. He has not the advantages of being near a city; he is off in the woods. He owns now about 100 head of cattle; nine months they feed themselves in the woods, the three winter months they are fed every night, but winter and summer they are under shed in the lot every night, and all the manure is saved, and all they make is put on that fifteen acres. As an instance of his management, he sows five acres in English peas in December, in beds six feet apart; when they are ripe he plants corn in the alleys between, harvests the peas, and when he gives the corn the last working sows cow peas broadcast between and harrows them in. And in like manner he works all his land, every acre making three crops.

"This fifteen-acre farmer has lived and laid aside $20,000 in twenty years. I know this to be the truth."

As Broad as it was Long.

"Patrick, you were on a bad spree yesterday." "Yis, Mr. Ellis, I was. Bless me, if I weren't a-layin' in the gutter wid a pig. Father Ryan came along, look at me an' says, says he: 'One is known by the company they kape.'" "And did you get up, Patrick?" "No; but the pig did."

The laborer with ten children keeps out of debt on $10 a week, while many an unmarred bank official with $100 a week can't get along without helping himself to the bank's funds.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The report of the committee on PLATFORM was here read by J. P. Caldwell, Esq., of Statesville, and enthusiastically adopted. It was as follows:

We again congratulate the people of North Carolina on the continued enjoyment of peace, good government and general prosperity under Democratic administration of the affairs of the State which has now been unbroken for so many years; upon the just and impartial enforcement of the law; upon the increasing efficiency of our common school system, and the progress made in popular education; upon the improvement and enterprise manifested in all parts of the State. We again challenge the comparison between this state of things and the outrages, crimes and scandals which attended Republican ascendency in our borders. We pledge ourselves to exert in the future as in the past our best efforts to promote the best interests of the people of all sections of the State. Affirming our adherance to Democratic principles as heretofore enunciated in the platforms of the party, it is hereby

Resolved, That no government has the right to burden its people with taxes beyond the amount required to pay its necessary expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt; and that whenever the revenues, however derived, exceed this amount, they should be reduced, so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury. That any system of taxation which necessitates the payment of a premium of $270 by the government on each $1,000 of its bonds, taken up with the millions that would otherwise lie idle in its vaults, and paid to bondholders who purchased, in many instances, at less than par, is undemocratic, oppressive and iniquitous and should be reformed. The course of our Democratic Representatives in Congress, in their efforts to give relief to the people from burdensome internal revenue and tariff taxation, meets with the approval of the Democratic party of this State and we respectfully recommend that if they find it impossible to give to our people all the relief demanded, they support any just and partial measure presented in Congress that will afford a practical relief from such existing burden.

Resolved, That while the details of the methods by which the constitutional revenue tariff shall be gradually reached are subjects which the representatives of our people at the national capital must be trusted to adjust, we think the customs duties should be levied for the production of public revenue, and the discriminations in their adjustment should be such as will place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessaries of life, distribute as equally as possible the unavoidable burdens of taxation, and confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, favor, and will never cease to demand, the unconditional abolition of the whole internal revenue system, as a war tax, not to be justified in times of peace; as a grievous burden to our people and a source of annoyance in its practical operations. We call the attention of the people of the State to the hypocritical pretensions of the Republican party in their platforms that they are in favor of the repeal of this onerous system of taxation, enacted by their party, while the Republicans in Congress are taxing their emergencies to obstruct all legislation inaugurated by the representatives of the Democratic party to relieve the people of all or a part of this odious system.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party, in furtherance of popular education, is a sufficient guaranty that we favor the education of the people, and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the people by excessive taxation.

Resolved, That, to meet an existing evil, we will accept, for educational purposes, from the Federal government, our *pro rata* share of the surplus in its treasury; *Provided*, that it be disbursed through State agents and the bill for the distribution be free from objectional features.

Resolved, That the United States being one government and ours a national party, we denounce the efforts of the Republicans to force sectional issues in Congress and elsewhere, and to promote dissension and ill-will between the people of the different sections of our common country.

Resolved, That it is due to the people of our eastern counties, who have so cheerfully borne their share of our common burdens, that the present or some equally effective system of country government shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is opposed to any further extension of the "No-fence" law, unless such extension shall have first been authorized by a majority of the qualified voters within the territory to be affected thereby.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has ever been the party of the workingman, and has never fostered monopolies, nor have "trusts" or "combinations" or "pools" ever grown up under laws enacted by it. The contest in this country being between aggregated capital, seeking to crush out all competition, and the individual laborer, the Democratic party is, as it has ever been, against the monopolist and in favor of a just distribution of capital, and demands the enactment of laws that will bear equally upon all.

Resolved, That as all taxation bears most heavily upon the laborer, it is the duty of the legislator, as a direct benefit to the workingman, to keep the expenses of our public institutions at the lowest limit consistent with wise and efficient management. The Democratic party opposes any competition between free and convict labor, but it insists that convicts shall not remain idle at the expense of honest labor.

Resolved, That ours being an agricultural State, it is our duty as well as our pleasure to promote any and all legislation that is best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture; and that in so doing we will most effectually advance the interests of mechanics, manufacturers and laborers.

Resolved, That the Democracy of North Carolina, cordially approve the administration of Hon. Alfred M. Scales as honest patriotic and conservative.

Resolved, That the ability, wisdom, honesty, patriotism, independence, faithfulness to duty and manly courage of President Cleveland have won the admiration of all good men; and the interests of the country demand his re-nomination and his re-election.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and Kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worse cases of Dyspepsia.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.
Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop'r's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,
(ESTABLISHED 1874.)
Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

The next Academic year will open on the
FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT in seperate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a seperate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.
ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.
The other Departments will be conducted as usual.
☞ For catalogue or any further information, apply to
MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

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Notions and Fancy Goods.

99 HANDKERCHIEFS FOR ONE DOLLAR.
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS 5 CENTS.
HOSIERY 8 CENTS PER PAIR—LARGE OR SMALL.
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All Goods Low Down for C. O. D.
M. E. DYE.

June 28, 1888.

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Book and Music Store.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR
BASE BALLS,
MARBLES, TOPS, &C.

YOU WILL FIND AT
The Fayetteville Book and Music Store
A LARGE STOCK OF
Base Balls and Bats of all styles and prices, from 5c. up.
ALSO SOLID AND HOLLOW RUBBER BALLS! STONE AND GLASS MARBLES! TOPS AND TOP CORD! &C!
AT THE FAYETTEVILLE BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.
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A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!
They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.
A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
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A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**
Flour a Specialty.
WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**
Gilbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.
Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.
Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.
Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.
DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS,
☞ Come or send for prices.

Wood! Wood!
ONLY 200 CORDS LEFT!
GOOD, DRY FOREST PINE **$2.00** Large Lots for less.
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BEST
FAMILY FLOUR
FEEDS,
VEGETABLES, &C.
Goods and Wood delivered FREE.
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Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.
Trade Mark
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.
may 3

Express Steamboat Co.
THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,
CAPT. J. C. SMITH,
will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on
Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.
Returning, will leave Wilmington at
3 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.
☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.
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Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 24-tf

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Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office or before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.
Upon receipt of MODEL OR SKETCH *of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability* FREE OF CHARGE.
FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application.
J. E. LITTELL, Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office. oct 27 tf

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A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

CANE MILLS and EVAPORATORS.
We have in stock fifteen (two and three roller)
CANE MILLS.
One Power Mill; Five Patent Self-Skimming Evaporators; Five Cook's and Five Chattanooga Evaporators; Sheet Copper and Galvanized Iron—all sizes for making Evaporators.
Also Patent Furnaces on Rockers and Legs; Skimmers, Funnels, &c.
See our Special Cash Premium for best Syrup (home-made) exhibited at the next Cumberland County Fair.

COOKING STOVES
of all kinds and sizes, together with the Patent Gauze Door Cook Stove; Chimney Flues; Drive Well Pumps; Brass and Iron Steam Fittings; Iron Pipe, all sizes; and cut to any length.
Tin Roofing and Guttering
PROMPTLY DONE.
Call on or address
McMILLAN BROS.,
july 5 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - - 1774.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE.
Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.
The Patapsco Superlative Patent
STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.
☞ Ask your grocer for
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feb 23 1y

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Of all kinds, at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS
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☞ Write for prices.
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MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL
F. F. F. F. F. F. F. G's
and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast-Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.
I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house.
R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't,
No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.
apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

House and Lot for Sale.
THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. Mc'over, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to
may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

Fine Mountain Beef.
I am daily expecting a large lot of fine Mountain Beef. Parties who wish to make
CORNED BEEF
Will do well to leave their orders.
GOOD BEEF
AND FRESH, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE
Always on hand.
I will also buy | I will also buy
HIDES,
And pay the highest market price.
☞ Fresh Beef every day. Call at the Market, on
W. H. TOMLINSON.
oct 20 tf

JAS. D. McNEILL. **1888.** S. H. STRANGE
Merchant Mills
NEW YEAR'S GREETING.
After a most prosperous year's run, during which time I have earnestly tried to merit the liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I desire to extend my thanks to the people generally for their consideration.
With the new year MR. S. H. STRANGE associates himself with me in the business, under the firm name of
J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
and we respectfully solicit, not only a continuance, but a more extended trade than ever before, believing that fair dealing, good goods and low prices will enable us to command it.
Respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.
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AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
TABLETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SIZE AND QUALITY, AT ANY PRICE.
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Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.
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Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
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Peerless Dyes.
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities They do not crook or smut. For sale by
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Liquors and Wines
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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
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FAYETTEVILLE N. C
☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
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Manufacturer of BRICK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State.
apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 2.
Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, June 11, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:00 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:05 a. m.	3:10 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:15 a. m.	1:10 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:27 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:30 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:15 p. m.	5:15 p. m.

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	5:00 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	6:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p m	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	12:15 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Germanton.
No. 2—dinner dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.
Leave Millboro.....7:30 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro.....9:00 a. m

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.
Leave Greensboro.....3:30 p. m.
Leave Factory Junction.....4:30 p. m.
Arrive Millboro.....5:15 p. m

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.
Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.
W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 06 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	10 56 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 56 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 8:30 p. m.
Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.
Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.
Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.
Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 8.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.
Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrives Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.
Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.
Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.
Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.
Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.
All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.